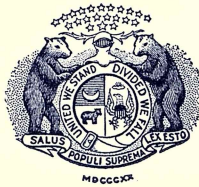


Mo Governors

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Missouri's Governors

1820 - 1964



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Secretary of State



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A Brief Summary of the Lives of Missouri's Forty-five Governors. Whether Their Services Were Long or Short, They Have Cast a Mark Upon the Affairs of State That Has Left an Indelible Imprint Upon the History, the Institutions and the People of Missouri

MISSOURI'S GOVERNORS 1820 - 1964



FROM ALEXANDER McNAIR, famous for his dapper dress in an era of homespun, to John Montgomery Dalton, Southeast Missouri cotton farmer and lawyer, Missouri's Governors have cast a special light on the development and growth of Missouri. From the day McNair was sworn into office as Missouri's first Governor, September 19, 1820, to 1964, the fourth year of office for Dalton, the forty-fifth Governor, the office of Governor has grown from relative insignificance to eminence.

Some Governors served only briefly, Truett Polk fifty-three days, Abraham J. Williams, first bachelor Governor, but 5½ months, others longer. John Miller, fourth Governor and second bachelor Governor, served seven years, from 1826 to 1832, a longer consecutive period than any other Governor ever served. But Phil M. Donnelly bested him in total years—two separate but full four-year terms, 1945-1949 and 1953-1957—and is counted as the state's forty-first and forty-third Governor.

Whether their services were long or short, Missouri's Governors have cast a mark upon the affairs of state that has left an indelible imprint upon the history, the institutions and the people of Missouri. This brief summary of the lives of Missouri's forty-five Governors is an attempt to capture that imprint.

Alexander McNair, 1820-1824

Alexander McNair, famous for his swallow-tail coat and beaver hat in a day when most men wore homespun or buckskin leggings and hunting shirts, was Missouri's first Governor. Elected August 28, 1820, in a lively campaign in which he bested Territorial Governor William Clark by a majority of 4,020 in a total of 9,132 votes, he delivered his inaugural address September 19, 1820.

In anticipation of statehood, the Territory of Missouri adopted a state constitution, July 19, 1820, drafted by a convention at which McNair was one of eight anti-restrictionist candidates elected from St. Louis County. Anti-restrictionist meant opposition to any restriction upon slavery. At the convention, he opposed high salaries and voted against making \$2,000 the minimum salary for Governor. During his administration, the first bill to receive the veto of the Governor and to be passed over his veto was handled. While he was Governor, the state seal was adopted and provisions were made for regulating elections, for dividing the state into four judicial districts, for improving militia regulations and for collecting revenue.

Son of David and Ann Dunning McNair of Mifflin (now Juniata) County, Pennsylvania, McNair was born May 5, 1775, near Doyle's Mills. He attended school in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia College (later known as the University of Pennsylvania).

In the winter of 1804, he was appointed United States Commissioner to Missouri by his close friend, General William Henry Harrison, then Governor of the Northwest Territory. On his appointment, he moved to St. Louis where in 1805 he married Marguerite Susanne de Reilhe, by whom he had ten children.

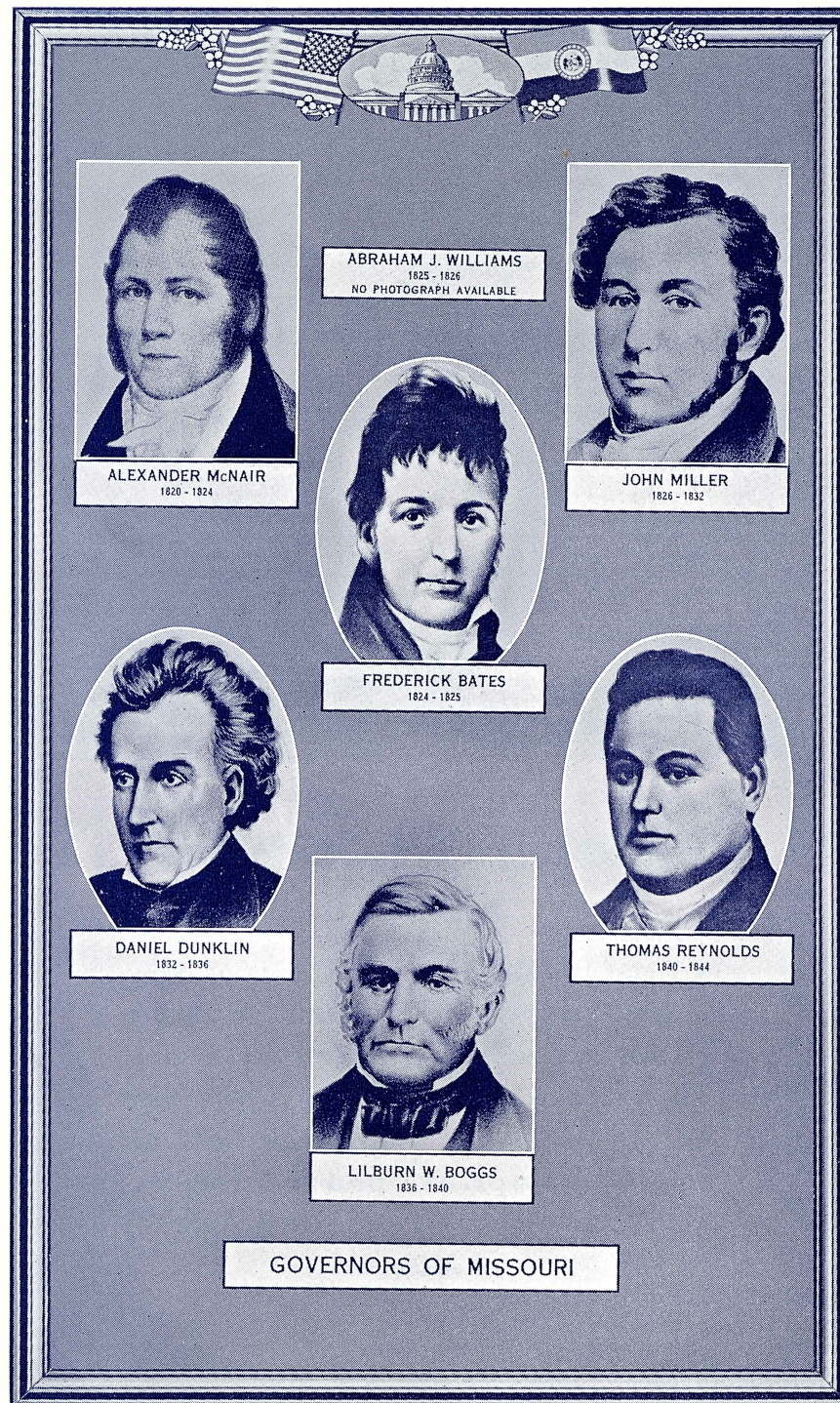
McNair was appointed an associate judge of the court of common pleas at the March, 1805, term of the court. He aided in the organization of the St. Louis Police Department in 1808. In recognition of that work he was appointed sheriff of St. Louis County November 5, 1810. In 1813 he was appointed adjutant and inspector general, with the rank of colonel, of the Territorial Militia. McNair was appointed United States marshal of the Missouri Territory in 1814. He was register of the St. Louis land office from 1816 to 1820. This office paved his way to the Governorship.

At the end of his term in 1824, he was appointed United States agent for the Osage Indians, the principal tribe at that time within the State. He went out to the agency in the winter of 1826, but contracted a severe cold, which was followed by an attack of influenza. McNair was buried in the Old Military Graveyard at St. Louis, but was later removed to Cavalry Cemetery in St. Louis, when it was opened.

Frederick Bates, 1824-1825

The second Governor of Missouri and the first to die in office was Virginia-born Frederick Bates. Battling for the Governorship in the general election of August, 1824, Bates defeated no less an opponent than William Henry Ashley, successful head of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. He received 6,165 votes; Ashley, 4,631. Historians consider both as "fathers of the State" of Missouri.

The only Governor of the Territory of Missouri to become Governor of the State, Bates began his affiliation with the frontier government in Detroit in 1797 when he was appointed to the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Northwest. He served three years before resigning to become a merchant. With the Michigan Territory created, he was appointed March 3, 1805, the first United States associate judge of the territory, assisting Governor William Hull in drawing up the territory's first code. In November, 1806, while in Washington on government business, he was appointed secretary of the Louisiana Terri-



tory, which included what is now Missouri. He was also named recorder of land titles and member of a board of commissioners to decide land claims in the territory.

Arriving in St. Louis April 1, 1807, Bates became acting governor of the territory, serving until March 8, 1808, when the new governor, Meriwether Lewis, arrived. He was mainly responsible for the revision of the territorial code, and in 1808 published a compilation of the laws of the Louisiana Territory, the first book to be printed in what is now the State of Missouri. Bates' term as secretary of the Louisiana Territory expired in 1810. Reappointed in early 1811, he continued as secretary until 1820. Reappointed as acting governor for a second time in September 1809, he served until the summer of 1811.

The Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri in 1812 during the Governorship of Benjamin Howard. Bates served as acting governor of the new territory of Missouri from December, 1812, to July, 1813. He continued as secretary of the new Territory until 1820 and as recorder of land titles until elected Governor of the State. His term of office began in the fall of 1824. Though too short for any important legislation, it might be distinguished by his veto of a bill to prevent duelling. During his incumbency, the Marquis de Lafayette visited St. Louis, but Bates refused to attend the official reception because the Legislature made no appropriation for the occasion.

Bates was born June 23, 1777, at Belmont, Virginia to Thomas Fleming Bates, a soldier of the Revolutionary War under George Washington, and Caroline Matilda Woodson Bates. He had no formal education, but studied law after he was appointed postmaster February 23, 1796, and deputy clerk of the court of Goochland County.

On March 4, 1819, he married Nancy Opie Ball. They lived at "Thornhill," a 1,000-acre estate in Bonhomme Township near what was later called Chesterfield, Missouri, where less than a year after he was elected Governor, Bates died of pleurisy, August 4, 1825, and was buried in the family lot at "Thornhill." He was survived by a daughter and three sons, one of whom, Frederick, was born six months after his father's death. Mrs. Bates remarried February 3, 1831, marrying Dr. Robert C. Ruby by whom she had four children.

Abraham J. Williams, 1825-1826

Unusual circumstances were the usual in the life of Missouri's third Governor, Abraham J. Williams, who served but 5½ months and never lived in the Governor's Mansion. Governor Frederick Bates died August 4, 1825. The state constitution provided, on the death of a Governor in office, that the lieutenant governor should become Governor automatically, and if the lieutenant governorship were vacant, the president *pro tempore* of the Senate should take the chair of Governor.

The constitution also provided that in such a case the president *pro tempore* should call a special election to fill the vacancy, unless the vacancy should occur within eighteen months of the end of the last elected Governor's term. At the time of Bates' death, the lieutenant governor, Benjamin H. Reeves, had resigned to become a commissioner to survey a new federal road from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. Consequently, Williams became acting Governor, the only president *pro tempore* of the Senate to succeed to the office of Governor.

While he was Governor, no legislative session was held. As Governor, however, he appointed a supreme court judge, called a special election December 8, 1825, to fill the gubernatorial vacancy, convened the General Assembly to examine the returns and declare the election of the successful candidate, John Miller of Howard County, and served until Miller's inauguration, January 20, 1826.

Williams, who was born with but one leg, was a Boone County bachelor, shoemaker, farmer, and manufacturer-dealer in tobacco. He was born February 26, 1781, in Hardy County, Virginia, (now Grant County, West Virginia) to Vincent and Elizabeth Williams. He came to Missouri between 1816 and 1820, locating near Old Franklin opposite the present site of Boonville. In 1820 he was proprietor of a tobacco warehouse at Nashville in south Boone County. He moved to Columbia about 1820 and built the first store house, selling drygoods, in Columbia.

Williams, the first Senator from Boone County after the county's organization in 1820, was elected Senator in 1822 and reelected in 1826. He was defeated for a third term by Richard Gentry, one of the founders of Columbia. It was during his second term that he was president *pro tempore* of the Senate. In 1832 he was nominated in the General Assembly against Thomas Hart Benton for United States Senator and was second to Benton in a seven-man vote. He died at 58 on December 30, 1839, at his home and was buried in the Columbia Cemetery. He left no will. No picture of him exists.

John Miller, 1826-1832

John Miller, Missouri's fourth Governor and second bachelor Governor, served from 1826 to 1832, seven years, a longer consecutive period than any other Governor ever served. He was first elected December 8, 1825, to fill the unexpired term of Governor Frederick Bates. He was unopposed in his bid for a full four-year term in the general election of August, 1828.

A Jacksonian Democrat, he was the first Governor to serve at Jefferson City and the first to serve more than one term. A popular Governor, Miller advocated a well-organized and trained militia, the withdrawal of state paper money from circulation, the combination of state and federal efforts to protect trade and travel on the Santa Fe trail, the exclusion by the federal government of all British traders from the Rocky Mountain fur-trading region, and the establishment of a state library and college. He also suggested changes in perjury laws and remarked on the necessity of establishing a state penitentiary system. Miller was an unusually faithful guardian of the state treasury.

Though a native of Virginia and a former resident of Ohio, Miller spent most of his life in Missouri. He was born November 25, 1781, in Berkeley County, Virginia, (now West Virginia) near Martinsburg, where he received a common school education. About 1803, at the age of 22, he went to Steubenville, Ohio where he edited and published the *Western Herald* and the *Steubenville Gazette*. While publishing the newspapers, he was appointed general of the state militia.

With the War of 1812, he enlisted in the United States Army and held the rank of colonel. He commanded the Nineteenth United States Infantry and was assigned to duty under General William Henry Harrison. His reply, "I'll try, sir," when General Harrison asked if he could take a difficult position near Fort Meigs, made him famous. At the end of the war, he was retained as a colonel in the Army and ordered to duty in Missouri.

He resigned from the Army about 1817. A few years later, in 1821, he became register of the land office at Franklin in Howard County, the office he held when elected Governor in 1825. He lived near Fayette in a house which at one time or another was to be the home of two other men who were to be governors of Missouri, Thomas Reynolds and Claiborne F. Jackson. Miller's reelection as Governor in 1828 for a full term of four years, without opposition, is the only time in Missouri history that a candidate for Governor had no opposition. After the expiration of his term in August, 1832, he returned to Howard County to spend four quiet years at Fayette.

However, in 1836, he was elected to Congress and reelected again in 1838 and 1840. He declined reelection in 1842 to retire to private life. With a nephew, James Miller, he took up residence near Florissant in St. Louis County where he died March 18, 1846. He was placed in John O'Fallon's private vault on the O'Fallon farm and later buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis.

Daniel Dunklin, 1832-1836

Missouri's fifth Governor, Daniel Dunklin, was a native South Carolinian, born near Greenville January 14, 1790. About 1806 or 1807, Dunklin moved to Mercer County, Kentucky. Three years later, about 1810, he moved to Missouri, settling with his widowed mother at the village of Mine-a-broton near Potosi, where he practiced law.

In the War of 1812 he served three campaigns under General Henry Dodge in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, after which he served as sheriff of Washington County, Missouri, prior to the admission of Missouri to statehood. In 1815 he opened a tavern at Potosi. On May 2, he returned to Mercer County to marry his boyhood sweetheart, Miss Emily Pamela Willis Haley. They had six children. In 1822, his real political career began when a group from Washington County met at his tavern to nominate a candidate for representative to the General Assembly. After two other candidates failed to win after a day's balloting, he was nominated and later elected.

As a member of the Andrew Jackson Party in 1828, Dunklin was elected lieutenant governor. Political parties in today's sense did not exist in Missouri. In the gubernatorial election of August, 1832, Dunklin bested John Bull and S. C. Davis.

Dunklin's term was during one of the great periods in American history, the Jacksonian period. Nullification, the Second Bank of the United States, the protective tariff, and federal internal improvements were among the great national issues of the day. State banking was the great local issue.

Dunklin advocated a state institution for the deaf and dumb, reform of the penal system, the abolition of the whipping-post. In 1833, during the first year of his term, an act was passed to establish a state penitentiary. Though vitally interested in good roads, Dunklin gave his greatest attention to the organization of a public school system. His promotion of free public schools doubtless was his most valuable public service. It was largely through his efforts that the General Assembly in 1833 authorized him to appoint a committee to plan a complete system of common and primary schools. For this reason, he is often called the "father of Missouri's public school system."

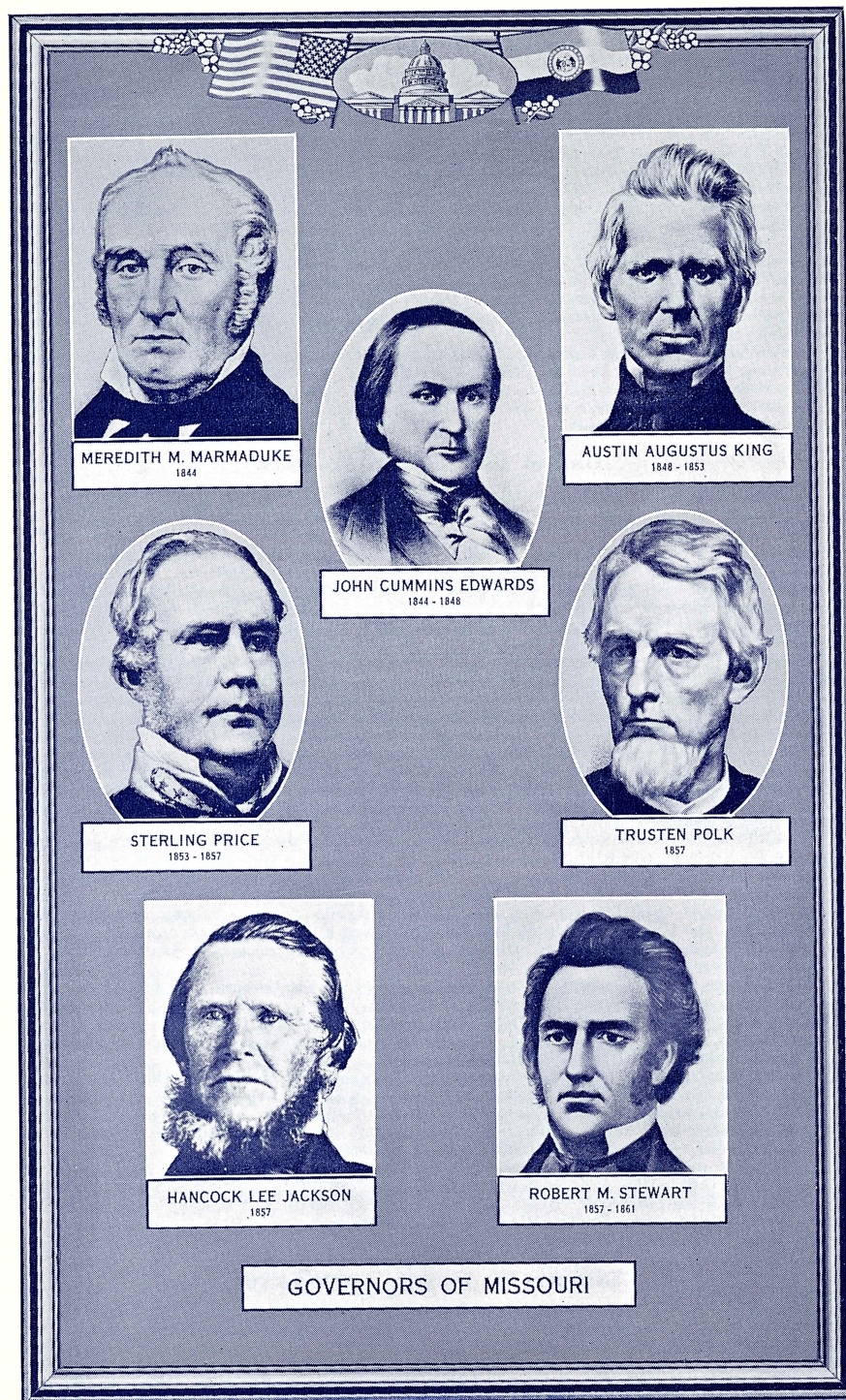
In addition, in his message of November 18, 1834, to the General Assembly, he recommended that a state university be founded. In 1835, an act creating a state system of tax-supported schools, a board of education, and common schools supported by local taxation on the basis of property was passed. The law, though never carried out, led to the Geyer Act of 1839 which created the Missouri public school system.

Three months before the end of his term—in the summer of 1836, Dunklin resigned to become the surveyor-general of Missouri and Illinois, a position to which he was nominated by President Jackson. As surveyor-general he was responsible for tracing the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas in 1843. Lieutenant governor Lilburn W. Boggs served out his unexpired term and was himself elected for the succeeding term.

A resident of Potosi for many years, Dunklin moved from Potosi to 'Maje' May 30, 1841. He died August 25, 1844, and was buried in the family cemetery near Pevely in Jefferson County near his old home. Mrs. Dunklin, after her death, also was buried in the family cemetery. In 1886, when the estate was sold, one acre was reserved as a cemetery, and the bodies of the Governor and his wife were moved to it.

Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-1840

Lilburn W. Boggs, Missouri's sixth Governor, was a man of many trades—soldier, storekeeper, banker, farmer, fur trader, county official, state senator, lieutenant governor and Governor. A native of Kentucky, Boggs was born near Lexington, December 14, 1792, to John M. and Martha Oliver Boggs. He ran away from home and volunteered his service in the War of 1812. After the war, in 1816, he went to St. Louis where, three years later, he became cashier of the Bank of St. Louis, the first chartered territorial bank in Missouri.



He made an unsuccessful venture in storekeeping at Old Franklin in 1818-19, then became deputy factor and Indian trader under George C. Sibley at Fort Osage and New Harmony mission, finally opening a general store at the new town of Independence. He dabbled in the fur trade in St. Charles, Cooper and Franklin counties and in 1826 landed in Jackson County at a point called Sibley. Jackson County was organized in 1826 soon after Boggs became a citizen. He was appointed the first county clerk of Jackson County. Records show him as a purchasing agent, although practically no official records of the life of Boggs exist.

In the same year, 1826, Boggs was elected to the State Senate, and was reelected in 1830. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1832 and became Governor when Dunklin resigned. In 1836, he ran for Governor as a Democrat, defeating William H. Ashley, a Whig, who had served in Congress. He delivered his message as acting Governor to the Legislature on November 22, 1836. The next day, he delivered his inaugural address as the regularly elected Governor—the only instance of its kind in Missouri history.

His policy on the "Mormon War" and the construction of the new capitol aroused widespread opposition and criticism. Indeed, the outstanding history of his four years was the "Mormon War." The Mormons, expelled from Jackson and Clay counties, refused to be bound by the attempt to segregate them in a county of their own and moved into Caldwell and Ray counties. When the people of Caldwell and Ray counties appealed for help, Dunklin called out a formidable force of militia and expelled the Mormons from the state.

He was bitterly criticized for the expense of the expedition and for his order that the Mormons must be exterminated or driven from the state for the public good. Shortly after his term as Governor, he was the victim of an assault believed to have been Mormon-instigated. He had moved to Independence, where one evening while reading in the front room of his home, he was shot. A brother, a Westport physician, nursed him back to health. One of his employees was tried for the assault, but was not convicted. In fact, no one was ever convicted.

Another conflict, the "Honey War," occurred during his administration. In this affray, a doggerel poem averted a border war between Missouri and Iowa over a narrow strip of forest land, whose settlers were the object of tax collections by both states. The strip of forest land was rich in bee trees. When a Missouri sheriff collecting taxes was driven out by Iowa officers, both states sent militia to the area where 2,000 soldiers faced each other for almost a month. The poem, setting both states laughing, made a joke of the dispute, which was finally settled in 1840.

During the Boggs administration, 1836-40, America's first depression, that of 1837, occurred, though it perhaps was felt less in Missouri than in older states. On November 17, 1837, the old state house at Jefferson City burned. A new capitol at a cost of \$75,000 was authorized; however, by 1840, \$200,000 had been spent and the building was still unfinished. Since the panic had made the sale of bonds impossible, the Governor secured the funds on short-term loans from the new bank. This brought a public outcry, but an investigation revealed no fraud or mismanagement. The Governor simply had decided on the type of building needed and went ahead with his plans without further consultation.

In 1837, on his advice and with his support, the Bank of Missouri was chartered. Boggs was also instrumental in the establishment of the state university and the passage of the first, though ineffective, public school law. The panic, which had stopped the sale of bonds for the capitol, also blocked his plans for railroad and other improvements.

With the passage of the Geyer Act in 1839, the real foundation of Missouri's public school system was laid and the University of Missouri at Columbia was founded. Boggs urged the establishment of a board of curators for the University of Missouri. In the same year, the Governor was asked to furnish troops for the Seminole Indian War in Florida. Recovering from his attempted assassination, he was elected to the State Senate in 1842 to serve until 1846. He was one of the few Democrats who voted against Thomas Hart Benton in 1844. This closed his political career in Missouri.

Having engaged in the Santa Fe trade about 1829, Boggs was interested in the Far West. When his Senate term ended in 1846, with two sons in the Rocky Mountain fur trade, Boggs moved with his family to Napa Valley in California where he lived 14 years. With the breakdown of the Mexican regime, he was appointed by the American military authority as *alcalde* of all California north of Sacramento. He was the sole civil authority there until the inauguration of the state regime. At Sonoma, he once more engaged in trade and profited by the gold rush. He retired to his farm in Napa Valley where he died March 14, 1860, and was buried.

Boggs married Miss Julia Ann Bent July 21, 1817. She bore him two sons before her death in September, 1820, at the age of 19. He married his second wife, Panthea Grant Boone, granddaughter of Daniel Boone, July 29, 1823. Ten children were born of this marriage.

Thomas Reynolds, 1840-1844

"Imprisonment for debt is forever abolished." That law, approved January 17, 1843, is one of the shortest laws ever enacted in Missouri. Missouri's seventh Governor, Thomas Reynolds, considered this law the greatest act of his gubernatorial career, for Missouri was one of the first states to take this action. Reynolds, an able lawyer who had held high political office in Illinois before coming to Missouri, was elected Governor of Missouri in August, 1840, as a Benton Democrat. He was elected over John B. Clark. As Governor, he issued a Thanksgiving proclamation October 16, 1843, setting the fourth Thursday in November as a day of prayer and thanksgiving. This was probably the first Thanksgiving proclamation ever issued by a Missouri Governor.

Reynolds was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, March 12, 1796, to Nathaniel and Catherine Vernon Reynolds. He married Eliza Ann Young in Fayette County, Kentucky,

September 2, 1823. Their only child, Ambrose Dudley Reynolds, was born in 1824. Reynolds was admitted to the Kentucky bar. In his early twenties, he emigrated to Springfield, Illinois, where he filled the several offices of clerk of the House of Representatives, attorney general, and speaker of the House of Representatives. He was chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court from August 31, 1822, to January 19, 1825.

In 1829, he moved to Fayette in Howard County, Missouri. In 1832 Howard County elected him to the House of Representatives, which he served as speaker. After his term, he was appointed judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. For a time, he was also editor of the *Boonslick Democrat*, predecessor of the *Fayette Advertiser*. February 9, 1844, at the age of 48, he sent for a rifle and by twine attached to the trigger, shot himself. He was buried in Jefferson City. In 1846 a granite shaft was erected in his memory.

Meredith Miles Marmaduke, 1844

Meredith Miles Marmaduke, lieutenant governor under Governor Thomas Reynolds, was Missouri's eighth Governor. A Democrat and follower of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton, he was elected lieutenant governor on the Benton Democratic ticket in 1840. On the suicide of Governor Reynolds February 9, 1844, he became Governor and served out the brief remainder of the Reynolds term, almost a year.

As Governor, he recommended settlement of the northern boundary of Missouri and suggested, as did his predecessor, improvements to the Osage and North Grand Rivers. He also favored strengthening the state militia, drainage of the swamplands in Southeast Missouri, and the establishment of a state hospital for the insane. He was a candidate for Governor at the state Democratic convention in May, 1844; but when a factional fight developed, he withdrew in favor of John Cummins Edwards, a candidate of the anti-Benton Democratic ticket.

After the Constitutional Convention of 1845, Marmaduke retired to private life. Like "Benton Democrats" or "Hards," as they were frequently called, he was a strong Union man and declared himself so when war came, even though two sons were to attain high rank in the Confederate Army.

Marmaduke was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, August 25, 1791, to Vincent and Sara Porter Marmaduke. At 22, he raised, and was elected colonel of, a regiment for service in the second war with England. After the war he returned to Westmoreland County to serve as deputy United States marshal and clerk of the county court. Marmaduke came to Old Franklin in Howard County, Missouri, about 1821, successfully engaging in the Santa Fe trade. On January 4, 1825, after his first trip to Santa Fe, he married Lavinia Sappington, daughter of Dr John Sappington, one of the most famous of early Missouri physicians. They had ten children, three girls and seven boys, of which John Sappington Marmaduke was Missouri's twenty-fifth governor.

He moved to Saline County, farmed, and served as county judge and county surveyor. In the latter capacity, he laid off and platted the city of Marshall. At 73, he died at his home in Saline County, March 26, 1864. He was buried in the Sappington Cemetery.

John Cummins Edwards, 1844-1848

John Cummins Edwards, who served from 1844 to 1848, was Missouri's ninth Governor. He was the youngest chief executive ever elected by Missouri.

Edwards was Governor during the Mexican War, a war in which many Missourians participated. During his administration, new Missouri counties were being organized at a greater rate than before or since. A "little war with Iowa," a problem of the northern boundary line, was resolved by his administration. During the second year of his term, the 58-day, \$15,000 second constitutional convention was held. In August, 1845, the new constitution was defeated. The primary cause of defeat was a new provision putting the judiciary on an elective basis. However, later amendments in accord with this idea were approved by the electorate.

During his term, legislation included memorials to Congress to improve the Osage River, to build a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, to organize the territory west of Missouri, to reclaim the swamplands of southeast Missouri, and to enact more effective federal laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves. State legislation provided for instruction for the deaf, dumb and blind and for an "asylum for the insane." He issued the orders sending the Doniphan and Price expeditions to Santa Fe and against Mexico. In his valedictory message to the General Assembly, he said: "The Governorship is a despicable office for any man to be condemned to hold. Two of my predecessors have resigned before their terms were out and a third committed suicide. I have been compelled to go armed to protect myself."

A bachelor while Governor, his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. Livingston Edwards, was his hostess at the mansion. About a year after the expiration of his term, and still about forty, he caught the gold fever and headed west. Locating in Stockton, California, he engaged in business a short time before buying a nearby ranch. For five years he raised stock and grain, living the lonely life of a rancher. May 4, 1854, he was married in Stockton to Miss Emma Jeanne Catherine Richard, who, born January 8, 1835, was twenty-nine years younger than he. They had eleven children. Fifteen years after his marriage, he moved into Stockton, living there until 1873 when he moved to the mountains for his health. After a few years he returned to Stockton where at 82, he died September 17, 1888. In California he never entered public life, except to be elected mayor of Stockton for one term in 1851.

Edwards was born June 24, 1806, in Kentucky, the oldest son of John and Sarah Cummins Edwards. His parents moved to Springfield, but only after their son had "achieved distinction" in Missouri. Though Edwards was born in Kentucky, he called himself a Tennes-

sean, for his father, a wealthy Virginia planter, had emigrated to Rutherford County, Tennessee, where his several brothers and sisters were born.

John Cummins Edwards attended a classical school near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and studied law in the office of Samuel H. Laughlin, state's attorney for Rutherford County. He came to Missouri in 1828 and settled in Jefferson City. On December 8, 1830, at the age of 24, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor John Miller. He served a four-year term ending March 23, 1835. In 1835, with John G. Williams, he was elected as Cole County representative to the Ninth General Assembly. Appointed Secretary of State a second time, he served from January 25, 1837, to May 27, 1837.

In June 1837, he was appointed to the Supreme Court by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. His appointment was not sent to the Senate for confirmation and his tenure ended January 13, 1839, with the appointment of William B. Napton as his successor. In 1840, with John Miller, he was elected at large as a Congressman. He served but one term, March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1843, prior to his election as Governor of Missouri.

Austin Augustus King, 1848-1853

Missouri's tenth Governor, Austin Augustus King, was elected in 1848 and served until 1853. He was an opponent of secession and served in Congress after his term as Governor. A Benton Democrat, he was elected over his old friend and fellow townsman, Major James S. Rollins of Columbia, the Whig nominee.

During his administration, the Legislature on the same day passed acts organizing two temperance societies and an act to promote wine production in Gasconade County. On March 8, 1849, he vetoed a fugitive slave law passed by the Legislature, asserting that Congress alone had power to enact such a law. A life-long slave owner, King was a strong advocate, too, of the non-intervention doctrine for the territories. He initiated action against the great cholera attack which Missouri suffered during his administration. He was author, too, of the Missouri code of civil procedure passed in 1849. During his term, the counties of McDonald, Dodge (now part of Putnam), Laclede, Van Buren (later Cass), Dent, Stone, Vernon, Pemiscot and Bollinger were named.

In 1851, the first state step to aid juvenile offenders was taken when a reform school for boys was chartered in St. Louis. Just before the end of his term as Governor, he ran for Congress as a Benton Democrat in the Ray County district and was defeated. Two years later, in 1854, he was an unsuccessful Benton Democrat candidate for the Legislature in Ray County. In 1860, he supported Stephen A. Douglas and was instrumental in gaining the vote of Missouri for Douglas. As the storm of civil war approached, King, sympathetic to the South, favored compromise and opposed the use of armed force. However, in 1861, he decided for the Union and supported the provisional government in Missouri. In 1862, in the midst of war, he was reappointed to the Ray County bench on which he first served in 1837. However, he ran for Congress as a Union or War Democrat and was elected. After a turbulent canvass, he sat in the Thirty-eighth Congress with his former opponent, Major Rollins, and supported the policies of President Abraham Lincoln. King had been a colonel of Missouri troops in the Black Hawk Indian War and while in the war met and worked with Lincoln, then a captain of an Illinois division.

In Congress, King's chief concern was to support, against his Radical colleagues, the conservative regime in the state. He was one of the eleven Democrats who voted in February, 1865, for the submission of the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery, two weeks after slavery in Missouri had been abolished. He wrote a son that such a vote would cost him his political life as his district was overwhelmingly pro-slavery. Because of his moderate views, King failed of reelection in 1864 and the triumph of the Radical Republicans eliminated him from politics, although he was active in the reorganization of the Democratic Party in 1868 and favored a temporary alliance in 1870 with the Liberal Republicans.

King was a staunch advocate of higher education. In 1833 he was secretary of the Boone County meeting which established Columbia College, the "seed" of the University of Missouri. In the same year, he assisted in organizing Columbia Female Academy, one of the first institutes of learning for women in the state and forerunner of Stephens and Christian Colleges. King was also a trustee of Richmond College founded in 1851 and a public school in Ray County was named King School in his honor. As Governor, he recommended a separate department of education, with state and county superintendents of school, school boards and permanent endowment of the state university.

King, born September 21, 1802, in Washington County, Tennessee, read law in a country law office and practiced for a while in Jackson, Tennessee. He moved directly from Jackson to Columbia, Missouri, about 1830. Although a Benton (and Jacksonian) Democrat, he was elected as a representative of Boone, a Whig county. In Columbia, he was a partner of John B. Gordon, against whom, while a partner, he twice ran for the Legislature. In 1837, he moved to Ray County near Richmond where he was appointed county circuit judge, serving eleven years. On July 4, 1843, the county seat of Caldwell County was laid out and named Kingston in his honor. He held the first term of circuit court in Caldwell, Harrison, Daviess, Livingston, DeKalb, Platte and Buchanan counties.

In 1870, following the presentation of arguments in the last of the Civil War cases in St. Louis, King became ill and was taken to his hotel room. Six days later, on April 22, he died. His body was carried by special train to his home in Ray County, for funeral services and burial on his own farm. His body was later moved to the Richmond Cemetery about 1½ miles from his home. King was twice married. His first wife, Nancy Harris Roberts, whom he married in late 1827 in Jackson, Tennessee, bore him eight children. His second wife, Martha Anthony Woodson, whom he married August 10, 1858, at Kingston, five years after the end of his term, bore him two daughters.

Sterling Price, 1853-1857

Sterling Price, who espoused the Confederate cause and did effective work throughout the Civil War as a general in the Confederate Army, was Missouri's eleventh Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. Inaugurated January 3, 1853, he had been the anti-Benton candidate for Governor in 1852, easily besting James W. Winston, lawyer-grandson of Patrick Henry. As Governor, he succeeded in getting the Governor's salary raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year.

During his four-year term, the public school system was reorganized, much new land was opened to settlement, and railroad construction grew rapidly. On one occasion, he vetoed a bill to increase the state debt in order to aid the railroads, but the measure was passed over his veto. He considered the aid provided "over-generous."

At the close of his term, he served as bank commissioner from 1857 to 1861. Because he was popular and because he was a Conditional Union man, he was chosen president of the state convention called at the outbreak of the war by Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson to determine the attitude of the state on secession in 1860. He thought the convention wise in voting down all proposals of secession, but, when the convention adjourned, Jackson, pro-Southern and an ardent secessionist, put him in charge of the state militia, as of May 18, 1861. The activities of Unionists like Francis (Frank) P. Blair and Nathaniel Lyon drove him into the arms of the Southerners.

After the famous Planters Hotel conference at St. Louis in June, 1861, with Blair and Lyon, he hastened to Jefferson City and retreated with a small force to the southwestern part of the state. He collected and trained 5,000 troops and in August, 1861, joined the small Confederate army of General Ben McCulloch near Springfield. There at the battle of Wilson's Creek the combined armies of about 10,000 men, nominally under the command of McCulloch but principally led by Price, defeated the smaller (about 5,000) Union army and killed the commander, Nathaniel Lyon. He marched northward and on September 17-20, 1861, besieged and captured 3,000 federal troops at Lexington. There he earned the title, "Old Pap."

With the forces of John C. Fremont approaching, he retreated into Arkansas and officially joined the Confederate Army in April, 1862. That summer he was defeated in the campaign around Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi. In the early part of 1864 he again suffered reverses, this time at Helena, Arkansas. His last important military effort, a raid through Missouri, begun in October, 1864, was a failure. Finally retreating to Texas in 1864-65, he decided to live in Mexico, going to Cordova, where he obtained a land grant from Maximilian and began to settle ex-Confederate soldiers on it. Following the collapse of Maximilian's empire, he returned to Missouri in the winter of 1866, taking up his residence in St. Louis, where he died of cholera September 29, 1867. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis. In 1911, the state erected a bronze statue at Keytesville to his memory. The statue was dedicated in 1915.

Records place the date of his birth variously at September 11, 15 and 20, 1809, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, with the date September 11 most frequently accorded. He was a son of Pugh and Elizabeth Williamson Price. He attended Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, in 1826-27 and took a course of law under Creed Taylor of Virginia.

In 1831 he traveled with his father's family to Fayette in Howard County and entered the tobacco commission business. On May 14, 1833, in Randolph County, he married Miss Martha Head, who bore him five sons and two daughters.

He next ran a hotel at Salisbury in Chariton County and then became a merchant in Keytesville. A few years later, he sold the business and bought a farm eight miles from Keytesville. This became his home. Chariton County elected him to the General Assembly in 1836, 1840 and 1842. He served as speaker of the House in 1840 and 1842. He was a Democrat. He was elected to Congress in 1844 but failed to receive the nomination for reelection. Then with the approach of war with Mexico after the admission of Texas into the Union, he resigned August 12, 1846, and was commissioned a colonel by President James K. Polk.

He returned to Missouri to raise a regiment of Mounted Volunteers. He and his 1,200 men moved from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe in fifty-three days, starting in August, 1846. Left in command of Santa Fe in January, 1847, he put down an insurrection led by Manuel Cortez. For his leadership, he was commissioned a brigadier-general. Later in the year, he occupied and became the military Governor of Chihuahua and marched to Santa Cruz DeRosalia, where he fought the last battle of the Mexican War. He returned home a hero.

Trusten Polk, 1857

Missouri's twelfth Governor, Trusten Polk, elected in 1856 on an anti-Thomas Hart Benton Democratic ticket, served but fifty-three days. Inaugurated January 5, 1857, eight days later, on January 13, he was elected to the Senate at a joint session of the Legislature.

In his inaugural address, Polk made special mention of railroad development problems and advocated giving the General Assembly power to establish nine other banks beside the State Bank. The Legislature agreed. On February 27, 1857, Polk resigned the Governorship to serve alongside James S. Green, pro-Southern senior senator from Missouri. Polk's convictions were Southern, although he was not a "fire-eater."

He did not attend the Senate session beginning December 2, 1861. Because of his convictions and upon the basis of a resolution introduced by Charles Sumner December 18 and formally voted upon January 10, 1862, he was expelled from the Senate. Charged with disloyalty, he was "found guilty" by a judiciary committee of making secession speeches, of being in open rebellion against the government, and of helping to finance secession newspapers in Southwest Missouri.

Late in 1861, he went to New Madrid and enlisted as a colonel in the Confederate military service. He was taken prisoner in 1864 and was confined on Johnson's Island until exchanged several months later. After the war he fled to Mexico City where he lived about two years before returning to St. Louis where he practiced law until his death, April 16, 1876. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Polk's tenure as Governor was the shortest in the history of the state. His election to the Senate with the resultant resignation as Governor is the only instance of its kind in Missouri history.

Polk was born May 29, 1811, in Sussex County, Delaware, to William Nutter and Lavenia Causey Polk. He attended grammar school in Delaware and an academy at Cambridge, Maryland, before entering Yale College where he was graduated with honors in 1831. He studied law a year in the office of the attorney general of Delaware and then took a two-year course at Yale.

Polk moved to St. Louis in 1835. He was appointed city counselor in 1843, but his health failed him and he traveled in 1844-1845 through the South, Cuba and Canada in an effort to restore it. On the tour, he made a careful study of public school systems of several states. During his absence, he was elected in 1845 one of two St. Louis delegates to the convention to revise the state constitution. Chairman of the committee on education, he was successful in devising a way to improve the state educational system and find a method of taxation to support it.

In 1845, Polk helped incorporate the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society. In 1848, he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. Polk married Elizabeth Newberry Skinner of St. Louis December 26, 1837. They had a son and four daughters.

Hancock Lee Jackson, 1857

Hancock Lee Jackson, lieutenant governor, became the thirteenth Governor of Missouri February 27, 1857, and served until Robert Marcellus Stewart took office October 22, 1857. Jackson, who became Governor when Polk resigned to become a United States Senator, called the special election of August, 1857, at which Stewart was elected. Jackson had been elected lieutenant governor in 1856 on the Democratic ticket with Governor Trusten Polk.

During his administration, Jackson vetoed a bill awarding a divorce to a resident of St. Francois County. He contended a legislative divorce invalid. He nominated as Missouri's first bank commissioner, his cousin, Claiborne F. Jackson, who was to succeed Stewart as Governor. In his message to the Legislature October 20, 1857, he referred to the 1857 Panic and its effects on banking, development of the railroad system, and on the credit of the state. He outlined suggestions for assistance in those matters.

Under President James Buchanan, Jackson served as United States marshal of the Western District of Missouri. With the election of President Abraham Lincoln, he resigned and retired to private life. In 1855, Jackson moved to Salem, Oregon, where he died March 19, 1876, at the residence of a son-in-law, General John F. Miller.

Jackson was born May 12, 1796, in Madison County, Kentucky, where March 8, 1821, he married Ursley D. (also Ursula) Oldham, who bore him eleven children. Jackson moved from Kentucky to Howard County, Missouri, in the fall of 1821, then in 1822 to a farm within the present boundaries of Randolph County. When that county was organized in 1829, he was appointed the first sheriff and served two terms.

He was a member of the commission which chose Paris as the county seat of Monroe County in 1831. With Elias Kincheloe, he represented the Eleventh District at the Constitutional Convention of 1845. With the Mexican War, he raised and became captain of a company of volunteers which participated in engagements at Taos and in the Moreau Valley. Jackson was elected to the state Senate in 1850 and 1852, serving four years before he was elected lieutenant governor.

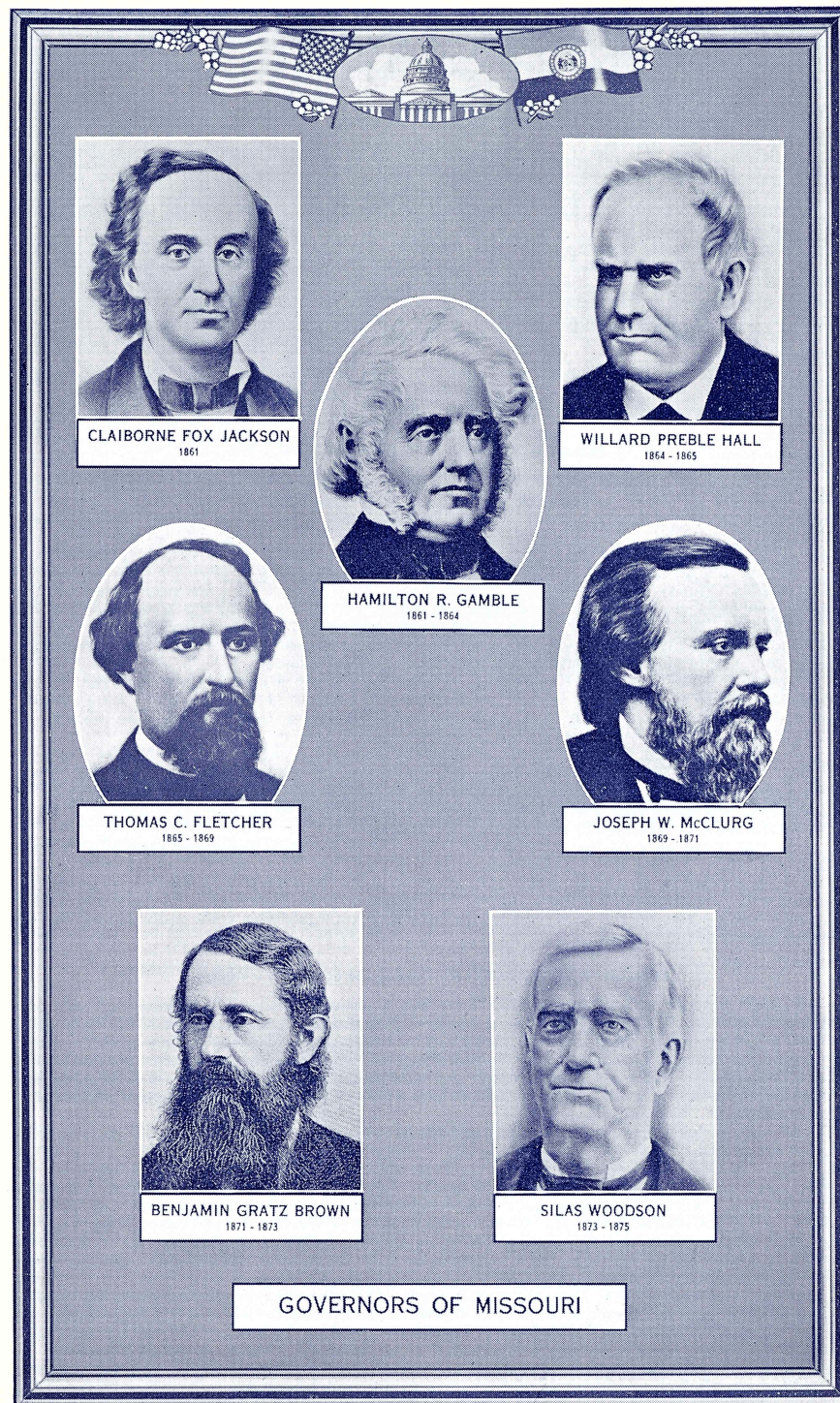
Robert Marcellus Stewart, 1857-1861

Robert Marcellus Stewart, a bachelor whose greatest weakness was inebriety, was Missouri's fourteenth Governor. After Governor Trusten Polk resigned in February, 1857, Stewart was elected in August as an anti-Benton Democrat, defeating James S. Rollins by a few hundred votes. For many days, it was assumed that Rollins had won, but returns from the Ozark areas overcame a Rollins lead. As Governor, Stewart stressed the state's material interests, favored a liberal policy toward railroad development, and gave much attention to the problem of "bleeding Kansas."

Although elected as an "Unconditional Union" man, Stewart took middle ground when the secession issue grew hot by upholding the Crittenden Compromise proposals. He asserted, however, that Southerners had a right to take their slaves into Kansas territory. On the other hand, he ridiculed "nullification, secession, disunion and all radical Southern fire-eating propositions." In his final message to the Legislature on January 3, 1861, he straddled the issue. After he retired from the Governorship, he was elected to the state convention to consider relations between the State of Missouri and the federal government. Here he veered, taking a strong stand for the Union, though he did not favor coercing the seceding states. The convention ended July 1, 1863.

Stewart edited the *St. Joseph Journal* until 1863 when Governor Hamilton R. Gamble commissioned him to recruit a brigade of Union men. However, he was relieved of his command because of excessive drinking. Considered singular and eccentric, many anecdotes sprang up about him, especially concerning his pardoning of "Bill" Langston, sent to the penitentiary from St. Joseph. Langston had befriended Stewart.

Stewart was described as tall and handsome, with dark hair, though inclined to slovenliness, a stranger to thrift but not to alcohol. He was considered a good executive, except



when he drank. He is best remembered perhaps, for riding his horse into the Executive Mansion and having it fed on the mantel while in one of his "exuberant" moods. A niece, Mrs. John (Elizabeth Westcott) Severance, was hostess in the Executive Mansion while Stewart was Governor.

Stewart was born March 12, 1815, at Truxton, Cortland County, New York, to Charles and Elisabeth Severance Stewart. He attended school at Truxton and taught school three years while studying law before being admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he practiced law and did newspaper work. In the fall of 1838, he worked his way to St. Charles. In 1839, he opened a law office in Bloomington (now DeKalb) in Buchanan County. He moved to St. Joseph in 1840 when the county seat was moved there from Sparta. He developed a satisfactory law practice in St. Joseph and in 1845 was named a delegate to the constitutional convention.

In 1846, he was elected to the State Senate and served until 1857. Meantime, in 1847 he recruited a company in the Mexican War for the "Oregon Battalion" and went as a captain as far as Fort Kearney where he became ill. In 1848, he was appointed register of lands at Savannah, but resigned to inaugurate and finance the preliminary survey of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He became its attorney and by lobbying in Washington helped obtain a grant of 600,000 acres of choice federal land for his company. Chosen the first president of the corporation about 1854, he saw the road finally completed before the opening of the Civil War, although it did not begin operation until 1867.

Stewart died in St. Joseph, September 21, 1871. He was buried in Mount Mora Cemetery. The state erected a granite shaft in his memory in 1892.

Claiborne Fox Jackson, 1861

Claiborne Fox Jackson, Missouri's fifteenth Governor, was Governor at the outbreak of the Civil War and led efforts to lead Missouri into the Confederacy.

Jackson was born near Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Kentucky, April 4, 1806, one of ten children of a pioneer farmer. His formal schooling was limited and before he was twenty, he emigrated to Old Franklin in Howard County, Missouri, where he was a clerk and later a partner in a general store. When Old Franklin was washed away, he moved across the river to Arrow Rock in Saline County, where he kept a store until 1836.

Here he married the daughter of Dr. John Sappington, a pioneer physician. He was elected to the General Assembly from Saline County in 1836. He opposed chartering the State Bank of Missouri, but once chartered, he was influential in locating its branch at Fayette in Howard County. He was appointed its cashier and served four years.

In 1842, he returned to the General Assembly from Howard County. He was reelected to the House again in 1844 and 1846 and chosen speaker both terms. He was vice president of the Constitutional Convention of 1845 and was chairman of the committee on banks and corporations. In 1846, Jackson was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in a convention which on the sixtieth ballot nominated James S. Green. In 1848, he was beaten on the twentieth ballot for the nomination for Governor, by a candidate who seemed to have had the backing of Thomas Hart Benton, United States Senator.

A few months later, Jackson revolted. At the next session of the General Assembly to which he returned as a Senator in 1848, as chairman of the ways and means committee, he presented as a minority report from the committee on federal relations the famous "Jackson Resolutions" whose passage by the Assembly is considered the immediate occasion for Benton's downfall. The resolutions stated Missouri's stand on the territorial questions and were to serve as instructions to her senators. They were Southern in tone but not extreme and stated Missouri would continue to accept the extension of the Missouri Compromise line. Benton repudiated the resolutions and returned to Missouri to appeal to the people. He denounced the resolutions as an attempt to oust him from office. The result was the election of a Whig as Benton's successor.

The Democratic disruption hurt Jackson. He did not attempt reelection to the State Senate in 1852 and only with difficulty did he win a seat in the lower house. In 1853, he was beaten as the anti-Benton candidate for Congress in a district which it was openly charged had been created to insure his success. With the death of his father-in-law, he returned to Saline County and in 1856 was again defeated for Congress from that district. In 1857 he was appointed State Bank Commissioner and served until 1860.

Benton was beaten decisively in 1856 and party discipline by 1860 was restored. Accordingly, there was widespread sentiment in the Democrat convention that it was Jackson's turn for the gubernatorial nomination. The party was divided over the presidential slates of Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge, but held together to elect Jackson Governor. Though fundamentally a Breckinridge Democrat, but because of pressure brought to bear by the *Missouri Republican*, he was obliged to come out as a Douglas Democrat.

In his inaugural message, he aligned himself with the pro-Southern majority in the party organization and in the Assembly. He urged deliberation and earnest attempts at compromise. Jackson recommended that the Assembly call a convention to decide the state's action and to reorganize the militia, thus putting the state on a war footing. The convention was called, but Jackson's militia bills, essential to his policy, were held up, the Assembly insisting on awaiting the election of the convention. The pro-Southern supporters were decisively beaten. The convention adjourned after pledging support to any workable compromise.

Jackson then attempted to create a state militia, but the only arms available were in the hands of Francis (Frank) P. Blair Jr. and the Unconditional Union men in the United States Arsenal at St. Louis. Blair persuaded President Abraham Lincoln to arm his military organization out of the Arsenal and to muster them into the federal service as Missouri's quota. The remainder of the arms were shipped to Illinois and Jackson had lost control of

the Arsenal. Under an old law, Jackson established a military training camp on the outskirts of St. Louis. Here Jackson received the munitions he had obtained from the Confederates for an attack on the Arsenal.

On May 10, Nathaniel Lyon, temporarily in command in St. Louis, with advice and consent of Blair, seized the camp. In returning to the city, the troops killed several of a crowd. Reports of a "massacre" reached Jefferson City and in fifteen minutes, Jackson's militia bills were passed and on the same evening the Assembly gave Jackson dictatorial powers. He had won, but too late.

The attack on the legally organized camp of state militia caused more comment than the firing on Fort Sumter. Sterling Price was named head of the militia and volunteers poured into Jefferson City. On June 12, Jackson asked for 50,000 volunteers to defend the state. On the fifteenth, Lyon occupied Jefferson City, and Jackson and most of the state officials withdrew to the southwestern part of the state.

In July, the convention reassembled in Jefferson City and on July 30, 1861, nullified the militia law and vacated many state offices, including that of Governor. The next day, on July 31, the Assembly elected Hamilton R. Gamble provisional Governor and called a state election in November. Gamble, an old-line Whig, won the acquiescence of a majority of Missourians and provided a loyal state government.

Meanwhile, Jackson helped Price obtain the aid of troops from Arkansas for an attack on Lyon at Wilson's Creek on August 10. A few days earlier, August 5, Jackson proclaimed Missouri a free republic, with all ties with the Union dissolved. This did not win Missouri admission to the Confederacy at Richmond. With Price's successful advance to the Missouri River, Jackson took the occasion, on September 26, 1861, to summon the old Assembly to meet at Neosho from October 21 to October 29, 1861, and at Cassville from October 31 to November 7. Less than a quorum of either House responded in November, but they passed a formal ordinance of secession on October 28 and appointed senators and representatives to the Confederate Congress.

The Richmond government accepted this as sufficient warrant for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy on November 28, 1861. Thus, Jackson had realized his program, creation of a state army and alignment with the South. However, in the winter of 1861-62, Jackson and Price were driven out of Missouri and the Confederate forces so beaten at Pea Ridge that no organized Confederate force appeared in Missouri for two years. Jackson was through. He died at the Pulaski House near Little Rock, Arkansas, December 6, 1862. After the war, his body was removed to the family cemetery of Dr. John Sappington near Arrow Rock.

Jackson, wed three times, married daughters of Dr. John Sappington. His first wife, Jane B., whom he married in January, 1831, died July 21, 1831, only six months after her marriage. She was then eighteen. About a year later, Jackson married Louisa C. Sappington, then 23, who bore him two sons. Louisa died March 9, 1838. Jackson then married the oldest of the three sisters, Mrs. Eliza Sappington Pierson, who reared her own children, both Pierson and Jackson, and two of her late sister's, a total of ten. Another of the Sappington daughters, Lavinia, became the wife of Governor M. M. Marmaduke and a brother, William B. Sappington, married Mary M. Breathitt, daughter of Governor John Breathitt of Kentucky.

Hamilton Rowan Gamble, 1861-1864

Hamilton Rowan Gamble, Missouri's sixteenth Governor, was the provisional Governor of Missouri from 1861 to 1864. As Governor, he faced the formidable task of keeping his border state within the Union. A Conditional Unionist, he disagreed with both Francis P. Blair Jr., the Unionist, and Claiborne F. Jackson, the Secessionist. He felt Missouri should remain within the Union, but not become subservient to the federal government. He tenaciously opposed federal military control in Missouri, feeling such control would increase disharmony among the citizens whose sympathies were divided.

Gamble was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 29, 1798, to Joseph and Anne (also Annie) Hamilton Gamble. He came to St. Louis in 1818 and was soon appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court by his brother, Archibald, the clerk. He served as circuit attorney after moving to Franklin in Howard County and in 1824 was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Frederick Bates. Two years later, Gamble returned to St. Louis to practice law.

He served one term in the Missouri Legislature beginning in 1846 and in 1851 was elected to the State Supreme Court. He was presiding judge in the Dred Scott case and was overruled when he decided in favor of the slave. Gamble held that "a master who takes his slave to reside in a State or Territory where slavery is prohibited, thereby emancipates his slave." His view was in accord with eight earlier Missouri precedents. Resigning from the Supreme Court November 15, 1854, Gamble moved to Norristown, Pennsylvania, but returned to Missouri to serve on a state convention called in July, 1861, to consider the relationship between the State and federal governments. One of the first actions of the delegates was to vacate the state offices, ousting secessionist Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. On July 31, 1861, the delegates selected Gamble as provisional Governor. He delivered his inaugural address the next day.

When Gamble took office, Missouri, torn with factional strife, was almost in civil anarchy. President Abraham Lincoln threatened to impose martial law substituting the provost marshal for the courts. Bankrupt, with tax books missing and the tax collectors fled to the South, with debt interest in arrears and credit non-existent, the State faced rule by sword rather than law. Gamble immediately organized two separate forces of the militia, outfitting them with money and equipment obtained from the Lincoln administration. Calm, with a firm hand, Gamble guided the state through 2½ years of civil war before he died in office.

He died at his home in St. Louis January 31, 1864, almost a year before his established term was scheduled to end, January 2, 1865. Gamble had been confined to bed after he fell in December on the icy steps of the Executive Mansion. Gamble married in November, 1827, at Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Caroline Lane Coalter, who bore him nine children.

Willard Preble Hall, 1864-1865

Willard Preble Hall, provisional lieutenant governor, became Missouri's seventeenth Governor, when Governor Hamilton Rowan Gamble died January 31, 1864. He served until the inauguration of Thomas Clement Fletcher January 2, 1865. Hall had been elected lieutenant governor after the Missouri State Convention on July 30, 1861, had vacated the office of Governor and lieutenant governor, and the next day elected Gamble and Hall.

Hall was born May 9, 1820, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), to John and Staira Preble Hall. He attended schools in Harper's Ferry and private school in Baltimore and at nineteen was graduated from Yale College in 1839. In 1840 he moved to Huntsville, Missouri, and studied law under his brother, Judge William A. Hall of Randolph County. Admitted to the bar in 1841, the next year he moved to Sparta, then Buchanan County seat. In 1843, he made his permanent home in St. Joseph and was appointed circuit attorney by Governor Thomas Reynolds. In 1844, he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, helping to carry Missouri for James K. Polk. He was chosen to take the certificate to Washington, D.C.

He was a candidate for Congress in 1846 when the Mexican War began. Notwithstanding, he enlisted as a private in a regiment commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan of the First Missouri Cavalry being outfitted at Fort Leavenworth. When the army took Santa Fe, General Stephen W. Kearney ordered Hall and Doniphan to prepare a code of civil laws for governing New Mexico. This code survived, in its main features, for forty-five years.

In Santa Fe in 1846, he was notified of his release from military service because of his election to Congress. He served three terms in Congress, from March 4, 1847, to March 3, 1853. He with others is credited with obtaining a grant of 600,000 acres of land for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He aided in the passage of acts giving the State swamp and waste lands which helped to endow the public school system.

Hall moved to St. Joseph in 1854 and was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in 1856. After Hall's term as Governor ended, he returned to St. Joseph where he practiced law and operated a farm.

Hall was married October 28, 1847, at St. Joseph to Ann(e) Eliza Richardson, by whom he had four children. After her death, he was married on June 22, 1864, to Olivia (Ollie) L. Oliver, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The first Mrs. Hall died December 22, 1862, in St. Joseph before he was *de facto* Governor. The second Mrs. Hall, after Hall's death, married Alfred F. Batt.

Thomas Clement Fletcher, 1865-1869

Thomas Clement Fletcher, Missouri's eighteenth Governor, was the state's first Republican Governor, first native-born Governor, and at the time youngest Governor of Missouri. In 1864, while commanding a brigade in the Tennessee Army, under the command of General William T. Sherman, in his "March to the Sea," Fletcher was nominated by the Republicans (or Radicals) over Charles D. Drake. He defeated his Democratic opponent, Thomas L. Price.

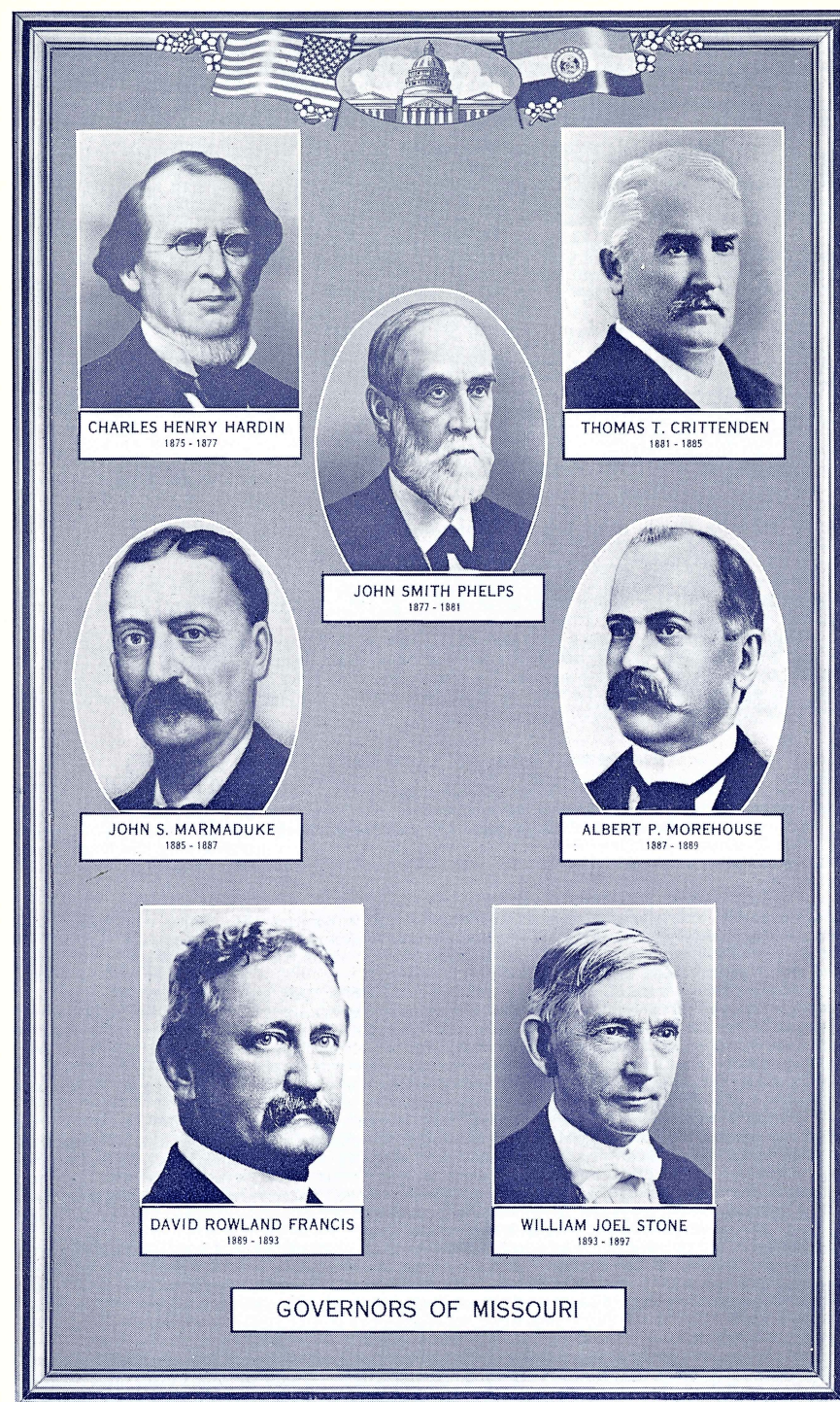
He was reelected in 1866, thus serving from January 2, 1865, to January 1869. His administration faced many serious problems, notably: amnesty for those who had fought against the United States; disposal of the railroads which the State had acquired through the failure of the railroad companies to pay interest on the bonds which the State had guaranteed; and the reorganization of public education.

The railroads were sold under a guarantee of early completion and the state debt reduced. The public school system was thoroughly reorganized and progress made toward free education for all children. He strongly advocated normal schools for training teachers and greater support for the state university, for which he favored new departments of agriculture, mechanical arts, and law. However, Fletcher was unable to obtain a constitutional amendment abolishing test oaths as a qualification for voting and for engaging in the professions.

Fletcher was born January 22, 1827, at Herculaneum, seat of Jefferson County, to Clement B. and Margaret Byrd Fletcher. Just two miles north of his birthplace is the tomb of Missouri's fifth Governor, Daniel Dunklin. Fletcher went to subscription school at Herculaneum and at seventeen was given work in the circuit clerk's office. He was appointed deputy circuit clerk May 25, 1846. Three years later, at twenty-two, he was elected to that office. On April 16, 1851, in Hillsboro, he married Mary Clarissa (Clara) Honey, to whom he was betrothed in infancy. They had two children.

About 1855 or 1856, he was admitted to the bar. In 1856, appointed land agent for the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad (later the St. Louis & San Francisco), he moved to St. Louis. He helped to lay out the city of DeSoto. Politically, he was early a Benton Democrat and a strong opponent of slavery, although he came from a slave-owning family. After 1856, he became a Republican and, as a delegate to the Republican convention, was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the nomination in 1860.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed assistant provost marshal-general with headquarters in St. Louis. In 1862, he became a colonel of the Thirty-first Missouri Infantry and was wounded and captured at Chickasaw Bayou December 29, 1862. He was confined to Libby Prison and others until his exchange in May, 1863. He returned to his



regiment and was present at the fall of Vicksburg and the battle of Chattanooga and commanded a brigade in the Atlanta campaign. Returning home because of illness in the spring of 1864, he recovered, organized the Forty-Seventh and Fiftieth Missouri Regiments and commanded the Union army which checked the Price Expedition at Pilot Knob, Missouri, and probably saved St. Louis from capture. For his accomplishment, Fletcher was given a vote of thanks by the Missouri Legislature and brevetted brigadier general by President Lincoln.

After his term as Governor, Fletcher returned to St. Louis and practiced law for a time before moving to Washington, D. C., where he practiced law until his death, March 25, 1899. Fletcher's body was returned to Missouri for burial in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

Joseph Washington McClurg, 1869-1871

Joseph Washington McClurg, Missouri's nineteenth Governor, served from January 31, 1869, to January 31, 1871, and was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection. A pioneer wholesale merchant from Linn Creek in Camden County, McClurg was elected in 1868 for a two-year term provided under the Drake Constitution.

During his term, the Eads bridge at St. Louis was built. The School of Mines and Metallurgy was located at Rolla. The college of agriculture was located at Columbia and normal schools were established at Kirksville and Warrensburg.

Born February 22, 1818, in St. Louis County, Missouri (near Lebanon) to Joseph and Mary Brotherton McClurg, he was orphaned at an early age and reared by relatives in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He attended an academy in Xenia, Ohio, and was a student from 1833 to 1834 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where it is said he studied for the ministry.

He taught school in Louisiana and Mississippi in 1835 and 1836, moved to Texas in 1839, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Texas. He served as clerk of the circuit court there in 1840. He returned to Missouri in 1841, and soon engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1841 to 1844, he was deputy sheriff of St. Louis County. In 1843, he opened a store in Hazelwood. In 1849, while still living at Hazelwood, he joined California goldseekers. Back in Missouri in 1852, with two partners he established the wholesale and retail mercantile business at Linn Creek.

He was elected to Congress from his ten-county district in 1862, first as an Emancipationist and then as a Radical in 1864 and 1866, serving practically three full terms. Although a slave owner, his wife having inherited slaves, McClurg during his first term in Congress voted for the abolition of slavery. Though having voted to abolish slavery, he did not liberate the slaves his wife inherited until shortly before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

In the House, his bitter attacks upon his congressional colleague, Francis P. Blair Jr., a leading conservative Unionist, endeared him to all Missouri Radicals. McClurg served from March 4, 1865, until his resignation in 1868, having been elected Governor on the Radical Republican ticket. Because of the military and strictly partisan enforcement of the noted test oath and registry law enacted by the Legislature in 1865-66, McClurg was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 20,000.

He served from January 31, 1869, to January 31, 1871. Controversies relating to Negro and white suffrage claimed the major share of his attention during the two years he was in office. With the test oath and the registry law on the shelf in 1870, he was overwhelmingly defeated in his bid for reelection by Benjamin Gratz Brown, who was nominated by the Liberal Republicans and supported by the Democratic Party which made no nomination of its own. Memory of the proscriptions McClurg sponsored was largely responsible for the fact that Missouri remained in the Democratic column for more than thirty years.

After the election, he resumed his mercantile pursuits at Linn Creek and also engaged in steamboating and leadmining. He was appointed register of the land office at Springfield, Missouri, where he served from 1889 to 1893. McClurg had moved to Lebanon in 1885 where he lived until his death, except for the years 1889-1893. Almost 83, he died December 2, 1900, at the home of a daughter. He was buried in Lebanon Cemetery.

McClurg's wife, Mary C. Johnson, whom he married about 1840, died at the outbreak of the Civil War, several years before McClurg became Governor. She had borne him eight children. A daughter, Frances Ann, who later became Mrs. Charles Clinton Draper, was hostess for her father during his term as Governor.

Benjamin Gratz Brown, 1861-1873

Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri's twentieth Governor, took office January 4, 1871, following a career in the United States Senate. As his senatorial career neared its end, Brown identified himself with a new liberal movement in Missouri for the repeal of the drastic test-oaths prescribed in the Missouri Constitution of 1865 (Drake) and aimed at sympathizers with the Southern cause. The movement brought the nomination of Brown for Governor in 1870 and his triumphant election by a majority of about 42,000. At the same election, constitutional amendments repealing the test-oaths were approved.

His inaugural address was January 9, 1871. During his administration important changes were made in the taxation and revenue system. Income and poll tax laws were repealed and the assessment and collection of taxes on railroads were made uniform. He inaugurated a policy of investing school funds in state bonds. Schools for Negroes were established and a policy of conciliation followed.

Brown was born May 28, 1826, at Lexington, Kentucky, to Mason and Judith A. Bledsoe Brown. He entered Transylvania University at Lexington but withdrew in 1845 and entered Yale University where he graduated in 1847. He studied law in Louisville and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1849. He moved to St. Louis in 1849 and in the same year took the

stump in support of Thomas Hart Benton's attack upon the "Jackson Resolutions" adopted by the Missouri Legislature. He supported Benton activity in the David R. Atchison-Benton senatorial contest of 1852-53.

Aware of the importance of the large German vote in St. Louis, he cultivated its support and as a result he was elected and reelected to the House, 1852-58. For more than twenty years, the St. Louis Germans were the principal element in his political following. In 1857 in the Missouri Legislature, in an anti-slavery speech, Brown advocated and prophesied the abolition of slavery in Missouri on economic grounds, more out of regard to the interest of poor white laborers than as an act of humanity to the slaves. Some regard this incident as the beginning of the Free-Soil movement in Missouri. At any rate, the speech made him the Free-Soil Democratic candidate for Governor the same year. He failed of election by about 500 votes.

Between 1854 and 1859, his energies were absorbed as the editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, a strong Free-Soil and later Republican paper. Brown attacked slavery in the state and advocated emancipation. In 1856, he fought a duel with Thomas C. Reynolds over differences growing out of editorials relating to the Know-Nothing movement in St. Louis. Brown was shot near the knee and limped for the rest of his life.

Active in the formation of the Republican Party in Missouri in 1860, Brown was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. With the beginning of the Civil War, for three months he was a colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers and cooperated with General Nathaniel P. Lyon and Francis P. Blair Jr. in foiling the efforts of Missouri secessionists.

The outstanding issue in the 1862 state election was the abolition of slavery. Brown led the Radicals who favored immediate emancipation. His cousin, Francis P. Blair Jr., led the gradual emancipationists. Although Blair's policy was endorsed two years later by the state convention, Brown's faction won a majority of the seats in both houses and nominated him for the United States Senate.

After a long contest, Brown, supported by Radical Emancipationists, was elected on the thirty-second ballot for the unexpired term of W. P. Johnson, who had been expelled as a secessionist. Brown took his seat December 14, 1863, and served until March 4, 1867. In the Senate, he opposed reading and writing tests for voting in the District of Columbia, favored woman's suffrage for the District, favored an eight-hour work-day for government employees, advocated government ownership of telegraph lines, and urged establishment of a civil service merit system.

He strongly endorsed national Negro suffrage. As a result of the latter, he was out of sympathy with some of the chief policies of his party. As a result, he refused to become a candidate to succeed himself in 1867. Success of the Liberal movement in Missouri led to the launching of the Liberal Party in 1872 in opposition to the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant and in favor of abandonment of Radical Republican reconstruction policies.

Brown was considered a Presidential candidate of this party and at the Cincinnati convention of the Liberal Republicans in May, 1872, he was fourth, with 95 votes, on the first ballot for the Presidential nomination. He addressed the convention, however, and urged the nomination of Horace Greeley who was named on the sixth ballot. Brown received the vice presidential nomination. After the campaign, he gave up active participation in politics and devoted himself to law, specializing in railway cases. By 1876, he had virtually gone over to the Democratic Party and spoke from the rostrum at the party's national convention.

Brown died in Kirkwood December 13, 1885. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery at Kirkwood. His wife was Mary Hansome Gunn of Jefferson City whom he married in 1858. They had two sons and six daughters.

Silas Woodson, 1873-1875

Silas Woodson, Missouri's twenty-first Governor and first Democratic Governor elected after the Civil War, served from January 8, 1873 to January 12, 1875. He was elected by a 35,000-vote majority over his Republican opponent, General John B. Henderson, a former United States Senator.

In his administration, he reduced the state debt and at the same time lowered the tax levy. An act to locate a state normal school at Cape Girardeau was also passed. His most important legislation was probably the 1874 act authorizing a popular vote on the calling of a constitutional convention. The Panic of 1873 occurred in his administration.

Woodson was born May 18, 1819, near Barbersville in Knox County, Kentucky, to Wade Netherland and Alice Chick Woodson. At twenty-one, he was admitted to the Knox County bar. He was elected to the Kentucky state legislature in 1842 when he was only twenty-three. At the end of his term, he was appointed attorney of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. He served a four-year term and was reappointed, but resigned in less than a year.

In 1849, as a member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky, he urged gradual emancipation as the best policy to govern the state. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature again in 1853. At the expiration of his term, in April, 1854, he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, entering a law partnership with Samuel Ensworth, who later endowed the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital in St. Joseph. There, in 1860 he was elected a circuit judge. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Legislature in 1868.

He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1872, just prior to his election as Governor. He refused to be a candidate of the United States Senate while Governor and, on retiring, he returned to St. Joseph to practice law. He was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Buchanan County in 1885 and served until June 11, 1895, when he retired because of ill health. On October 9, 1896, he died in St. Joseph and was buried in Mt. Mora Cemetery at St. Joseph.

Woodson was married three times. His first wife, Mary Jane McRoberts of Knox County, Kentucky, whom he married September 14, 1842, died March 22, 1845. She bore him a son. On July 27, 1846, he married Olivia Adams who died in February, 1856. His third wife, Virginia Juliet Lard, whom he married December 27, 1866, at Lexington, Kentucky, bore him three children.

Charles Henry Hardin, 1875-1877

Charles Henry Hardin, Missouri's twenty-second Governor, was inaugurated January 12, 1875, the last Missouri Governor to serve under the Drake Constitution, the Constitution of 1865. Hardin was elected Governor while serving as State Senator from the district of Audrain, Boone and Callaway counties. By the end of the legislative session of 1874, Democratic sentiment for his nomination as Governor was state-wide. Only he and General Francis M. Cockrell, a Confederate Democrat, were seriously considered. Hardin won the nomination by a fraction of a vote, 159 and one-sixth where the majority for nomination was 159. Though labeled as the driest speaker that ever took the stump in Missouri, he defeated his opponent by a majority of over 37,000. His opponent was Richard William Gentry, nominee of the Grange or People's Party, formed by a partial coalition of the Republican Party and the Grange.

During his administration, the Constitution of 1875 was adopted, removing suffrage restrictions and restoring the four-year term for Governor. On May 17, 1875, he issued the famous "Grasshopper Proclamation" which designated June 3, 1875, as a day of fasting and prayer for relief from grasshoppers which had again invaded Missouri after ruining crops the year before. After his term ended, he returned to his farm near Mexico and never again accepted public office, except to serve on the board of curators at the state university at the request of Governor David R. Francis.

Hardin was born July 15, 1820, in Trimble County, Kentucky, to Charles and Mary "Hannah" Jewell Hardin. He came to Missouri with his father's family in the fall of 1820, the family stopping first at Old Franklin in Howard County but moving on in 1820 to the newly created seat of Boone County, Columbia, where his father was in the tanning business and became the first postmaster of Columbia.

Hardin attended Columbia academy and the University of Indiana from 1837 to 1839, before transferring to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he received a bachelor of arts degree July 13, 1841. He obtained a master of arts degree a short time thereafter and in later years received an LL.D. degree from William Jewell College, a college named for a brother of Hardin's mother. At Miami, Hardin and seven fellow students founded Beta Theta Pi, now a national Greek letter fraternity. After graduation, he returned to Columbia to study law. On March 11, 1843, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law for five years.

Hardin soon became justice of the peace of Fulton township and in August, 1848, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit composed of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Howard, Macon and Randolph counties, serving four years. In 1852, 1854 and 1858, he was elected as a Whig to the House from Callaway County, serving continuously until 1860, except for 1856 and 1857. On the collapse of his party, he became an organizer of the American Party and a leader of the John Bell forces in 1860. In that same year, he was elected to the State Senate, entering that body as a Conservative-Unionist opposed to secession and as a spokesman for the neutrality of Missouri.

During the war, 1861-65, he moved to a farm near Mexico, Missouri, and from 1865 to 1871, practiced law in Mexico, having been disfranchised and put under bond by the test-oath law of 1862, because of his alleged sympathy with the South. Hardin remained in comparative obscurity until the Liberal Republican movement swept the Radicals from power in 1870. He re-entered politics as a staunch Democrat, winning the State Senate seat that led him into the Governorship.

Businessman and philanthropist, Hardin in 1869 helped organize and served as president of the Mexico Southern Bank. In 1873 he founded Hardin College for Women at Mexico, provided a public park for Mexico, and in 1889 was active in the establishment of Missouri Military Academy at Mexico. Hardin died July 29, 1892, at his farm home near Mexico and was buried on the farm until November, 1893, when his body was moved to the Jewell family cemetery two miles south of Columbia.

Hardin was married to Miss Mary Barr Jenkins of Boone County May 16, 1844. They had no children.

John Smith Phelps, 1877-1881

John Smith Phelps, twenty-third Governor of Missouri, served eighteen years in Congress before he was elected Governor of Missouri. Phelps was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1868, but was defeated because of the wholesale disfranchisement of voters by the Drake constitution. Under the more liberal Constitution of 1875, he was easily elected in 1876 outdistancing the Greenback candidate, J. P. Alexander, and the Republican opponent, Gustavus A. Finkelnburg. He served the full four-year term, 1877-1881, making his inaugural address February 8, 1877.

During his administration, the practice of making biennial appropriations largely in one bill was inaugurated. Funds for a building to house the Supreme Court, the state library and the attorney general's office were appropriated. Missouri was bothered by grasshopper and rat plagues. There was much concern over strikes, chiefly of railroad employees, and over the Greenback movement. Phelps suppressed the strikes vigorously and the currency reform movement produced no serious problems. Phelps favored more liberal support of public schools and during his term, the state university, for the first time, received biennial appropriations.

Phelps was born in Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 14, 1814, to Elisha and Lucy Smith Phelps. He attended Simsbury School and then entered Washington (later Trinity) College at Hartford. However, he left before graduating, refusing to take the part assigned to him on the commencement program. In 1859, he was given the degree of bachelor of arts as of the Class of 1832. He studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and then began practice in Simsbury. On April 30, 1837, he married Mary Whitney of Portland, Maine, and the same year moved to Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, where their five children were born.

He was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1840. Four years later he was elected to Congress as a Democrat. He served nine consecutive terms, eighteen years, from March 4, 1845, to March 3, 1863, but was not a candidate for renomination in 1862. For ten years he was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and was chairman from 1858 to 1860. He was a Douglas Democrat.

During the Civil War, Mrs. Phelps turned her home into a hospital and took care of the body of General Nathaniel Lyon after the battle of Wilson's Creek. For her service, Congress voted her \$20,000 with which she established an orphanage at Springfield for the children of Union and Confederate soldiers. In July, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Phelps military governor of Arkansas, but he soon resigned for reasons of health. He resumed law practice in Springfield in 1864 and was the war claims commissioner of Indiana in 1867. The next year, he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor.

Because of ill health, Mrs. Phelps never lived in the Executive Mansion. Their only daughter, Mary (m. J. B. Montgomery), acted as hostess for her father. Governor Phelps died November 20, 1886, in St. Louis, but he was buried in Hazelwood Cemetery at Springfield.

Thomas Theodore Crittenden, 1881-1885

Thomas Theodore Crittenden, Governor of Missouri from 1881 to 1885, was nominated for Governor in 1880 on the Democratic ticket. In the election, he topped the Republican candidate, David P. Dyer, by 54,000 votes. During his administration, the State sued and collected with interest \$3 million loaned to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in 1851 and 1855. Too, Crittenden broke up the gang of Frank and Jesse James: Jesse was killed April 3, 1882, and Frank surrendered at Jefferson City October 5, 1882.

Crittenden was born January 1, 1832, near Shelbyville in Shelby County, Kentucky, to Henry and Anna M. Allen Crittenden. He attended school at Cloverport, Kentucky, and in 1852 entered Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1855. The next year he studied law in Frankfort, was admitted to the bar and served as registrar of Franklin County, Kentucky. On November 13, 1856, while studying law in Frankfort, he married Caroline "Carrie" Wheeler Jackson. In the summer of 1857, they moved to Missouri and Crittenden set up a law office at Lexington in Lafayette County.

He served in the Union Army in the Civil War from 1862 to 1864 as a captain and later lieutenant colonel in the Missouri State Militia. He was wounded at the battle of Westport, Missouri, near Kansas City October 23, 1864. Honorably discharged as a colonel April 7, 1865, he had already been appointed attorney general of Missouri by Governor Willard P. Hall.

Crittenden moved to Warrensburg in 1865, continuing to practice law. In 1872, he was elected to Congress from the Seventh District, serving from March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1875. He was defeated for renomination in 1874 on the 691st ballot. In 1876, he received the nomination without seeking it and was elected. He served from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1879, but did not seek reelection. The next year he was elected Governor. That same year, Crittenden helped found the Missouri Bar Association and was a member until his death.

In 1885, Crittenden moved to Kansas City and returned to the practice of law. During the second administration of President Grover Cleveland, he served as United States consul general in Mexico City, from April 5, 1893, to 1897. He then returned to Kansas City, serving as a referee in bankruptcy for the United States District Court from 1898 until his death May 29, 1909. He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City. Crittenden fathered three sons and a daughter. The daughter, Caroline Allen, died in the Executive Mansion at Jefferson City during her father's term as Governor.

John Sappington Marmaduke, 1885-1887

John Sappington Marmaduke, bachelor son of a former Missouri Governor, Meredith Miles Marmaduke, was the State's twenty-fifth Governor. He was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1880, but was easily nominated and elected in 1884. Inaugurated January 12, 1885, Marmaduke died in office December 28, 1887, a year before the expiration of his term. As he never married, two nieces, Mrs. Lalla Marmaduke Nelson and Miss Iola Harwood, acted as hostesses at the Mansion. Mrs. Nelson was hostess first, serving until she married Robert W. Cary in a wedding in the Mansion.

During Marmaduke's administration, the question of local option first became a bitter battle. The problem of railroad regulation was also pressing because the first railway strike that seriously affected Missouri occurred during his administration. He was credited with handling the problem with little loss of property and no loss of life. During the first regular session of the Legislature, a bill sponsored by Marmaduke to regulate the railroads was defeated. He immediately called the Assembly into special session. When the proponents of the railroads stood ready to adjourn without action, he threatened continuous special sessions until a satisfactory regulatory measure was passed. The threat was sufficient and a law to his satisfaction was passed.

Marmaduke was born March 14, 1833, near Arrow Rock in Saline County, to Meredith Miles Marmaduke of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Lavinia Sappington of Arrow

Rock. He attended the country schools of Saline County, Chapel Hill College on the western edge of Lafayette County, Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, Yale for two years and then Harvard. After attending Harvard less than a year, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1857.

He served in the Mormon War in Utah, 1858-60. When secession began, he was stationed in New Mexico. When war started, Marmaduke came home on furlough to talk over allegiance with his father, who favored the Union. He resigned from the Army immediately and Governor Claiborne F. Jackson named him a colonel of the state militia, in the First Regiment of Rifles. Disappointed at the poor showing of state forces at the battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861, Marmaduke resigned and rode to Richmond where he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Confederate Army.

For a short time, he was on duty in Arkansas and there was made a lieutenant colonel. He fought so well at Shiloh, where he was also injured, that he was commissioned a brigadier general. After Shiloh, he was sent again to Arkansas. In April, 1863, he invaded Southeast Missouri, but after a few minor victories retreated into Arkansas. For his activities around Helena, Fayetteville and Little Rock, he was promoted to major general in March, 1864. While Marmaduke was in charge of the cavalry in Price's raid in 1864, two horses were shot from under him at the battle of the Little Blue, near Kansas City. On the retreat a few days later, he was captured while conducting a rearguard action at the Marais des Cygnes River in Western Missouri. He was a prisoner at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, until the summer of 1865.

After the war, for about five years, he engaged in commission and insurance business in St. Louis. From 1871 to 1874, he was editor of the *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture* and served as secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture in 1873 and 1874. From 1880 to 1885, he was a member of the newly created Missouri Railway Commission.

Albert P. Morehouse, 1887-1889

Albert P. Morehouse, a Nodaway County lawyer, was Missouri's twenty-sixth Governor. He served slightly more than a year, completing the unexpired term of Governor John Sappington Marmaduke, who died in office, December 28, 1887. Morehouse was then lieutenant governor, having been elected in 1884 on the ticket with Marmaduke. Completing the term, he retired in 1889 and farmed. In September, 1891, while driving cattle, he suffered from heat prostration, rupturing a blood vessel in the brain. Fearing insanity, Morehouse committed suicide, September 23, 1891.

Morehouse was born July 11, 1835, in Delaware County, Ohio, to Stephen Morehouse Jr. and Harriet Wood Morehouse. Attending public schools, at eighteen he qualified as a school teacher. In 1856, he moved with his father and family to Nodaway County, north of Maryville. He taught and read law. Winning admission to the bar, he practiced law in Montgomery County, Iowa. He returned to Missouri in 1861.

He founded the *Nodaway Democrat* at Maryville in 1869 and advocated changing the Constitution to permit disfranchised Missourians to vote. Passage of the constitutional amendment to that effect in 1870 enhanced his prestige and popularity. He was a state representative from Nodaway County in the General Assembly in 1877-1878 and again in 1883-1884. Elected lieutenant governor, he thus became presiding officer of the State Senate.

He worked to establish Maryville College, which became Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, though it was not established until after his death. Morehouse was married in 1865 to Miss Martha E. "Mattie" McFadden of Lexington, Missouri. They had three children.

David Rowland Francis, 1889-1893

Missouri's twenty-seventh Governor, David Rowland Francis, was prominent in both state and national public life. During his lifetime, he was mayor of St. Louis, Secretary of Interior and ambassador to Russia, besides being Governor from January 14, 1889 to 1893.

Francis was elected mayor of St. Louis in 1885, defeating by 1,527 votes William L. Ewing, Republican. At the end of his term, he was elected Governor. Called the "second father" of the University of Missouri, next to James S. Rollins, Francis considered the greatest achievement of his administration the securing of a Civil War direct tax of \$600,000 added to the University's endowment and the establishment of a nine-man bipartisan board of curators. With the burning of the main administration building in January, 1892, he got \$250,000 from the Legislature for rebuilding.

Francis was born October 1, 1850, in Richmond, Kentucky, to John Broadbudd and Eliza Caldwell Rowland Francis. He attended the Reverend Robert Breck academy for girls where the principal wanted a companion for his son. During the Civil War from 1861 to 1864, he worked as a newsboy in Richmond and used his savings for part of his college expenses. He entered Washington University at St. Louis and, at the age of twenty, graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in 1870.

Francis returned to Kentucky until an uncle found him a position in the commission house of Shryock & Rowland in St. Louis. He learned the business of the commission merchant and six years later, in 1877, founded his own grain merchant business in St. Louis. In 1884, while president of the Merchants' Exchange, he was elected delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in Chicago. The next year he became mayor of St. Louis. Following his years as mayor of St. Louis and Governor of Missouri, Francis was Secretary of Interior. Francis opposed William Jennings Bryan and free silver, costing him prestige in Missouri and he was out of politics ten years. Meantime, he promoted the Louisiana Purchase Expedition and was elected its president.

In 1910, Francis was defeated by James A. Reed in the Democratic primary for election to the United States Senate. He declined a diplomatic appointment to South America, but



accepted the ambassadorship to Russia. His service continued until his health gave way. On November 6, 1918, he was carried on a stretcher to an American warship and taken to a London hospital for an operation from which he never fully recovered. He died January 15, 1927. Francis married Jane Perry in St. Louis January 20, 1876. They had six sons.

William Joel Stone, 1893-1897

Few equaled and probably none excelled Missouri's twenty-eighth Governor, William Joel Stone, as a practical politician. This has been the judgment of many Missouri historians. This was borne out in 1902 and 1903 when the state was shocked by the exposures of Joseph W. Folk, St. Louis circuit attorney and later Governor. So adroit was Stone in avoiding charges of political corruption that he acquired the label, "Gum-Shoe Bill."

Stone, considered an effective Governor, reversed the then political fact that the Governorship is political death. He went on to be elected to the United States Senate. During his gubernatorial administration, the state's bonded debt was materially reduced, the present main building at the University of Missouri was built, and his opposition to an organized railroad lobby led to the enactment of a Railroad Fellow Servants Law.

A native of Kentucky, Stone was born near Richmond in Madison County, May 7, 1848, to William and Mildred Phelps Stone. He worked on his father's farm and attended rural school until he was fifteen, then in 1863 he went to live with a married sister in Columbia, Missouri. He took commercial education courses at Stewart's Commercial College in St. Louis and attended the University of Missouri for three years, graduating in 1867. The University later conferred upon him an LL.D. degree. Stone studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

He began law practice in Bedford, Indiana, but returned to Columbia where he was city attorney for a few months in 1870. Later, in the same year, he moved to Nevada, Missouri, and was prosecuting attorney of Vernon County in 1873 and 1874. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress and served three terms, March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891.

Elected Governor in November, 1892, defeating William Warner, a Kansas City Republican, he moved to Jefferson City in 1893 and served until 1897. After the Governorship, he practiced law in St. Louis, keeping his influence in the Democratic Party. Stone returned to Jefferson City in 1903 and was chosen to succeed George G. Vest in the United States Senate for a six-year term, beginning March 4, 1903. He was reelected in 1909 and again in 1914 and served until his death.

As a Senator, he was chairman of the foreign relations committee during World War I. He was severely criticized in 1917 as one of the "little group of willful men" who blocked President Woodrow Wilson's armed ship bill. He was married April 2, 1874, to Sarah Louise Winston of Cole County. They had three children. Stone died April 14, 1918, in Washington, D. C. He was buried in Deepwood Cemetery at Nevada.

Lawrence "Lon" Vest Stephens, 1897-1901

Lawrence Vest Stephens, Cooper County banker and newspaper publisher better known as Lon V. Stephens, was Missouri's twenty-ninth Governor. He served from January, 1897 to January, 1901. During his term, the state fair at Sedalia was started on its road to permanency and the federal soldiers' home at St. James and a Confederate soldiers' home at Higginsville were established.

Stephens was born December 1, 1858*, in Boonville, about 20 miles from Arrow Rock, the home of Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri when the Civil War began. Stephens was the son of Joseph L. and Martha Gibson Stephens. He attended public school at Boonville, Kemper Family School and Cooper Institute. He earned a bachelor of law degree at Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, in 1877, and was awarded an LL.D. degree from the University of Missouri in 1898.

He learned the printer's trade and became editor of the Boonville *Advertiser*. For a time, he was a bank clerk, then telegraph operator, then lawyer. He entered the Central National Bank of Boonville as a bookkeeper, afterwards becoming cashier and later president and director after 1880. In 1887, while associated with Central National Bank, he was named receiver of the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis when it failed. Governor David R. Francis appointed him state treasurer March 12, 1890, succeeding Edward T. Noland, who had resigned. He was nominated and elected to a full term in 1892, serving until 1897 when he became Governor. In the 1896 Presidential campaign, Stephens, as Governor, was credited with the Democratic victory in Missouri.

Stephens was married October 5, 1880, to Miss Margaret "Maggie" Nelson of Boonville. They had no children. Stephens died January 10, 1923, at his home in St. Louis and was buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery at Boonville. Later, on March 26, 1928, Mrs. Stephens married John W. Johnson of St. Petersburg, Florida.

*Note: Authorities disagree as to the date of birth, listing it variously as December 21, 1857, December 1, 1858, and December 21, 1858. (Most accepted is the date, December 1, 1858.)

Alexander Monroe Dockery, 1901-1905

Alexander Monroe Dockery, physician, banker and Congressman for many years, was Missouri's thirtieth Governor. He announced for Governor in 1899 and on June 5, 1900, he was nominated by acclamation. Elected over Joseph Flory, Republican, and four other opponents, he served from January 14, 1901, to January, 1905.

Several important laws marked his administration: A beer inspection law was revised; preference was given to Missouri stone in erecting public buildings; franchises of public utilities were taxed; the first law for the consolidation of school districts was passed; entire new election laws, both general and primary, were enacted; and the Legislature appropriated \$1 million for the St. Louis Louisiana Exposition of 1904, the largest sum voted by any state.

In January, 1905, at the end of his term, he returned to his home at Gallatin. In 1906, he was given an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of Missouri. He was elected treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of Missouri in 1912 and 1914. March 10, 1913, he was appointed third assistant Postmaster General, serving from March 17, 1913, to March 31, 1921. He died at Gallatin December 26, 1926, and was buried in Edgewood Cemetery at Chillicothe.

Dockery was born near Gallatin February 11, 1845, to the Reverend Willis E. and Sarah Ellen McHaney Dockery. He attended local public schools and an academy in Macon City, which was closed in the Civil War. He studied medicine at Keytesville and then entered St. Louis Medical College, graduating March 2, 1865. He began the practice of medicine at Linneus, Missouri, before moving to Chillicothe in 1868, where on April 14, 1869, he married Miss Mary E. Bird. He practiced medicine in Chillicothe seven years, and served as the appointed physician of Livingston County. In 1872, he was named to the board of curators at the University of Missouri, serving ten years. He gave up medicine and on March 20, 1874, returned to Gallatin.

From 1878 to 1882, he was chairman of the congressional committee of his district. He served Gallatin as a city councilman from 1878 to 1881 and as mayor from 1881 to 1883. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress in 1882 and served eight consecutive terms, from March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1899.

Tragedy marked Dockery's children: Six died in infancy and two others at an early age—a daughter at seven, and a son at three. Mrs. Dockery died January 1, 1903, in the Mansion at Jefferson City and was buried January 3, 1903, with her children in Chillicothe. Mrs. Dockery's death was the third in the Mansion: Governor John S. Marmaduke in December, 1887, and Carrie Crittenden, daughter of Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, during his administration. Mrs. Dockery was the first wife of a Governor to die while he was in office. Mrs. Al M. (Kate S.) Morrow was hostess for the rest of Dockery's term.

Joseph Wingate Folk, 1905-1909

Joseph Wingate Folk, Missouri's thirty-first Governor, was swept into office on a tidal wave of reform, which began with his prosecuting and convicting leaders of a corrupt political machine in St. Louis. An effective exponent of honesty in public affairs, he won the election in November, 1904, on personal popularity, even though for the first time since the Reconstruction period, the Republican Party was victorious in the state election.

Born in Brownsville, Tennessee, October 28, 1869, to Henry B. and Martha Estes Folk, he attended Brownsville public schools and was graduated from Vanderbilt University School of Law before moving to St. Louis. By tradition a Democrat, he became active in the Jefferson Club, participating in the campaigns of 1896 and 1898. In 1900, by a scant majority he was elected circuit attorney, the chief law-enforcing officer of St. Louis. In 1901-02, he began an investigation which exposed an alliance of corrupt business and corrupt politics in St. Louis government. Folk also assisted in investigations of alleged bribery and graft in the Missouri Legislature and among certain state administrative officials.

In 1903, he was an active candidate for Governor. Though opposed by most party leaders and city committeemen, he was supported by rural counties and nominated on the first ballot, July 21, 1904. He defeated his Republican opponent, Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge of St. Louis, by 30,100 votes. Inaugurated January 9, 1905, he acted on the theory that the executive is steward of public welfare. Direct primary and direct legislation devices were written into the constitution and laws of the state.

He became a candidate for nomination to the United States Senate in 1908 and was defeated by the incumbent, William J. Stone. In 1910, chiefly to remove him from Missouri politics, he was endorsed for President, but two years later the organization shelved him and supported Champ Clark. He obtained the nomination for the Senate in 1918 but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Selden P. Spencer. Political analyses show that in every campaign for elective office, he faced strong urban opposition. St. Louis never quite forgave him for prosecuting some of her influential citizens and in every senatorial contest rolled up a big majority against him.

He lived from 1918 to 1923 chiefly in Washington, D. C. He suffered a nervous breakdown in 1922 and died May 28, 1923, at the home of a sister in New York City. His wife was Miss Gertrude Glass of Brownsville, Tennessee, whom he married at Brownsville, November 10, 1896.

Herbert Spencer Hadley, 1909-1913

Native Kansan, Republican and trust-buster, Herbert Spencer Hadley, who rose to fame under a Democratic administration, was the thirty-second Governor of Missouri. Victorious in 1908 in an election in which the other state officers were Democratic, Hadley was the first Republican Governor since Reconstruction days, the first elected except during a period when Democratic suffrage was restricted.

Serving from 1909 to 1913, Hadley recommended a Public Service Commission, a corporate franchise tax, general inheritance tax, income tax, petroleum products tax, wholesale liquor tax, workmen's compensation and simplification of criminal procedure. None of these recommendations was approved. His party did not have a majority in the two branches of the Legislature. The Workmen's Compensation Act which he had recommended in 1911

was passed by the Legislature in 1925, referred to the people and approved. Lightning struck the Capitol, causing it to burn in 1911. He submitted a \$3½ million bond issue for rebuilding it.

Hadley was born February 20, 1872, in Olathe, Kansas, to Major John Milton Hadley and Harriet Beach Hadley. He graduated from Olathe High School at fifteen and received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Kansas in 1892. He took his law degree, with first honors, in 1894, from Northwestern University in Chicago, where he also founded the *Northwestern Law Review*. He was later honored with LL.D. degrees by Northwestern University in 1909, the University of Missouri in 1910, Missouri Valley College in 1911, and Harvard University in 1925.

After graduation, from 1894 to 1898, he practiced law in Kansas City. He became first assistant city counselor in 1898 and served through 1900. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson County in 1900 but was defeated for reelection in 1902. He was nominated for attorney general of Missouri in 1904, elected, and, through his service during the Folk administration of 1905-1909, became a national figure, prosecuting with conspicuous success, cases against a major oil company, the railroads, and the harvester, insurance and lumber trusts. This led him to the Governor's chair.

After the expiration of his term as Governor, for the sake of his health, Hadley moved to Boulder, Colorado, where he lived six years, 1917 to 1923, serving as professor of law at the University of Colorado. Hadley returned to Missouri in 1923 to become chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis. Perhaps Hadley's greatest work was in helping to start the reform movement in American criminal justice. A member of the National Crime Commission, he was one of the authors of *The Missouri Crime Survey* produced in 1926. As a member of the Council of the American Law Institute, he was responsible for preparation of a model code of criminal procedure, a four-year undertaking financed by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. The code was adopted in May, 1930. A few months before his death, Hadley was made a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

He was married October 8, 1901, to a newspaperwoman, Miss Agnes Lee of Kansas City. They had three children. Hadley died December 1, 1927, and was buried in River-view Cemetery, Jefferson City. Mrs. Hadley, on February 3, 1931, married Henry Joseph Haskell of Kansas City.

Elliott Woolfolk Major, 1913-1917

Elliott Woolfolk Major, Missouri's thirty-third Governor, who served from 1913 to 1917, won the accolade of having "secured the passage of more progressive legislation than was enacted in any previous period of twenty-five years." Major was elected November 5, 1912, and inaugurated January 13, 1913, as the Democratic Party resumed complete control of the State.

During his administration, construction of the present State Capitol was begun, the Public Service Commission was created, as well as a state highway department, a grain inspection department, an insurance department and a board of pardons and parole. Authorization was given to some cities for a commission form of government and the constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators was ratified, and the original absentee voting laws were adopted. The official state flag of original design combining the national red, white and blue with the state coat of arms was adopted. A system of dragged roads to connect county seats in the state in one general system was established and a county highway board appointed. In 1916, Major was endorsed for the nomination as vice president by the State Democratic Convention to run with President Woodrow Wilson, but Wilson's vice president, Thomas R. Marshall, was renominated.

Major was born October 20, 1864, in Lincoln County to James R. and Sarah A. Woolfolk Major. He attended local public schools and Watson Seminary at Ashley in Pike County. He taught school for a while, but at twenty-one he was admitted to the bar after studying law in the office of Champ Clark at Bowling Green. He was elected to the State Senate in 1896 from the Eleventh District of Pike, Lincoln and Audrain counties.

On August 4, 1908, he was nominated without opposition in the Democratic primary for the office of attorney general of Missouri. Elected in the following general election, he served four years, bringing to conclusion many of the corporation prosecutions instigated by Herbert S. Hadley. He placed more than one-half million dollars net from fines, including a fine of \$350,000 from the lumber trust alone, in the state treasury. This work brought him the Governorship.

Major was married June 14, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Myers of Bowling Green, who died in 1941. They had three children. Major died in St. Louis July 9, 1949. He was also buried in St. Louis.

Frederick Dozier Gardner, 1917-1921

Frederick Dozier Gardner, pioneer of the American land credit system, was Missouri's thirty-fourth Governor, serving during World War I, for the 1917-1921 term. In 1913, as a private citizen, Gardner studied Old World land credit systems and evolved a Missouri Land Bank plan for making loans to farmers on long terms at low rates of interest. He presented the plan to the Missouri Legislature, which accepted and put into effect the first land bank plan either by the federal government or any state legislature. The federal land bank system was built around the Gardner plan.

Gardner was born in Hickman, Kentucky, November 6, 1869, to William Henry Gardner of Weakley County, Tennessee, and Mary Ella Dozier of Mississippi who were married at Enterprise, Mississippi, in 1864. His father, a manufacturer of spokes and buggy and wagon

wheels, was buried in Union City, Tennessee. Educated in the public schools of Tennessee and Kentucky, at seventeen he went to St. Louis to become an office boy in the St. Louis Coffin Company of which he later became president and practically sole owner. He married Miss Jeanette Vosburgh in St. Louis October 10, 1896. They had three children.

Gardner held only one public office, that of the board of freeholders which drew up the charter for the City of St. Louis in 1913, before running for Governor. His role in drawing up the charter and developing city consciousness led to his nomination by the Democrats for Governor August 1, 1916.

He defeated his Republican opponent, Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia, in the general election of November, 1916, and carried with him a Democratic Legislature. He was inaugurated January 8, 1917. He recommended the establishment of a bipartisan state highway commission and that a \$60 million bond issue for roads be paid from automobile license fees. Funds previously had been on a fifty-fifty matching basis. His method was approved in the election of November, 1920.

Gardner won passage of a State Tax Commission law and three revenue measures—a corporation franchise tax, inheritance tax and income tax. Penal institutions were consolidated under one management and the penitentiary became self-supporting. A 1917 law established the state park system and set aside five per cent of hunting and fishing license receipts for the purchase of land. Land for the first state park, Sequiota Park, was bought in Greene County. A state highway department was created.

Three months after Gardner became Governor, the United States entered World War I, on April 6, 1917. Three days later, Gardner issued a state war proclamation to carry out the wishes of the President. He organized the Missouri Council of Defense and administered the state selective service law. April 5, 1919, Gardner signed the Missouri suffrage bill granting women the right to vote for Presidential electors. A few months later, on July 3, 1919, the state ratified the federal equal suffrage amendment.

After his term ended, Gardner served as chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic State Committee in the campaign of 1932. In 1933, he became a member of the executive committee of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Business Planning and Advisory Council. Gardner died December 18, 1933, in St. Louis following a month's illness.

Arthur Mastick Hyde, 1921-1925

Arthur Mastick Hyde, Missouri's thirty-fifth Governor, was the second Republican elected Governor since the Reconstruction period. Serving from 1921 to 1925, he had a Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature. Elected in 1920 over John M. Atkinson, Democrat, and inaugurated January 10, 1921, he sought to remove from office, however minor, every Democrat and replace him by a Republican. One authority noted: "There had rarely been seen in Missouri such a crowding at the public trough." Even the guards at the Penitentiary were replaced.

The general property tax rate for state revenues was reduced from seven to five cents. The hawthorn was adopted as the state flower. The state bought the Old Tavern at Arrow Rock and erected a monument to Champ Clark at Bowling Green during his term. The most constructive achievement of his administration was the development of a state highway system on a non-political basis, a system first conceived on a practical basis during the preceding Democratic administration.

Hyde was born July 12, 1877, at Princeton, Missouri, to Ira B. and Caroline E. Mastick Hyde. He attended subscription school at Princeton before moving to Pomona, California, in 1887. However, he returned to Princeton in 1888, but because of the illness of his mother, he was sent to Rocky River, Ohio, to live with her sisters. He lived there until 1891, when he returned to Princeton to enter the public schools. After his second year of high school, he attended an academy at Oberlin, Ohio, for two years before entering the University of Michigan, earning a bachelor of arts degree in 1899. He received a law degree from the University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar in 1900.

Mayor of Princeton, 1908-10, he practiced law with his father for fifteen years before moving from Princeton. He was married October 19, 1904, to Miss Hortense Cullers of Trenton, and in 1915, with his wife and daughter, he moved to Trenton in Grundy County. He practiced law and developed an automobile sales business which he had begun in Princeton. In 1924, before his term as Governor ended, he unsuccessfully sought the Republican vice presidential nomination.

Hyde became national Secretary of Agriculture, 1929-33, during the Herbert Hoover administration, the third Secretary of Agriculture chosen from Missouri. Hyde died October 17, 1947.

Samuel Aaron Baker, 1925-1929

Samuel Aaron Baker, better known as Sam A. Baker, was Missouri's thirty-sixth Governor and the second Jefferson Citian elected to the post. Defeating A. W. Nelson, Democrat, he was elected with a Republican House of Representatives and a Democratic Senate.

State superintendent of schools prior to this election and superintendent of Jefferson City schools prior to that time, he was particularly interested in the state's educational program. During his gubernatorial term, a workman's compensation law was passed and more adequate banking laws were adopted. He supported the \$75 million road improvement bonds at the 1928 election.

Baker was born November 7, 1874, at Patterson in Wayne County, Missouri, and attended the village school at Mill Spring. He worked as a farm, section and mill hand, as a drugstore and postoffice clerk, and worked his way through college. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Missouri Wesleyan College in 1897 and later took special work at the University of Missouri.

A teacher, he began his career in the Bethel district of Wayne County. He was principal of high school at Jefferson City and at Joplin and superintendent of schools at Piedmont, Richmond and Jefferson City.

On June 1, 1904, Baker married Miss Nellie Tuckley, a stenographer to the clerk of the Supreme Court. They had a daughter. Baker died September 16, 1933.

Henry Stewart Caulfield, 1929-1933

Henry Stewart Caulfield, St. Louis attorney and former Congressman, was Missouri's thirty-seventh Governor. He was the first St. Louisian in fifty-six years to occupy the Mansion. Elected for the term, January 14, 1929 to January 9, 1933, he cascaded into office in the landslide that sent Herbert Hoover to the White House. Winner in a five-way primary race, he defeated Francis M. Wilson, the Democratic nominee.

When the Depression came shortly after his inauguration, he cut state expenses and reduced salaries throughout his term. Almost his first official act was to name a fact-finding commission on state administration and institutions. The commission's findings led to a legislative program that triggered one of the bitterest controversies in Missouri history, centered primarily around an increase in the state income tax, which the commission recommended. As a result of the commission survey, a \$15 million bond issue to build new penal and eleemosynary institutions was approved.

As Governor, Caulfield vetoed a congressional redistricting bill passed by the 1931 Legislature, charging that it was a Democratic gerrymander. The veto forced the Congressmen to run at large in 1932, and in the Franklin D. Roosevelt landslide of that year, all thirteen Democrats on the ticket were elected. During his administration, too, the reformatory at Alcoa was completed, a state budgetary system established, the State Highway Patrol instituted, and a small loans law passed.

Caulfield was born December 9, 1873, in St. Louis to John and Virilda Milburn Caulfield. He attended the old Gravois School, St. Charles College, a commercial school, and Washington University School of Law where he obtained a bachelor of law degree in 1895. He began the practice of law in St. Louis in 1895. An unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1904, he was elected to the Sixtieth Congress, serving March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1909.

After he quit Congress, Governor Herbert S. Hadley appointed him St. Louis excise commissioner. In 1910, Hadley named him to the St. Louis Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Richard Goode. He was later elected to fill out the unexpired term, but declined to run for a full term of his own. In 1941, Caulfield was named director of public welfare of St. Louis, serving eight years. As of 1964, Caulfield lived in St. Louis, 6253 Washington Avenue, his home for forty-five years, was a member of the Noonday Club and shared an office at 506 Olive Street with the law firm of Bartlett, Muldoon, Stix and Bartlett.

Caulfield was married October 22, 1902, to Frances "Fannie" Alice Delano of Cuba, Missouri. They had four children. Mrs. Caulfield died in February, 1961.

Guy Brasfield Park, 1933-1937

Guy Brasfield Park, Missouri's thirty-eighth Governor, who served from 1933 to 1937, at the time of his election was practically unknown to the majority of Missourians and absolutely unknown nationally. Yet, he received the then-greatest plurality ever given a candidate for Governor of Missouri, defeating his Republican opponent, Lieutenant Governor Edward H. Winter, by some 339,000 votes.

Park had been chosen by the Democratic convention following the death of its nominee chosen at the August primary, Francis M. Wilson, who died a few weeks before the election. Though thus handicapped, he made an active and effective campaign. A former circuit judge, he was a personal and political friend of Wilson. With the death of Wilson, the idea apparently prevailed that the vacancy should be filled by one without any role in the recent factional quarrels of the party.

Inaugurated January 9, 1933, Park symbolized the return of complete Democratic control of the state administration for the first time since 1917. Almost his first act was to present the Legislature thirty-five economy bills affecting every department and public institution—with the exception of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Considered an organization-type Governor rather than an individualist, Park effected through his administration: Consolidation of separate agricultural and horticultural units into a department of agriculture; transfer of duties of the bureau of geology and mines to state geologists; consolidation of duties of the blind commission and board of charities in an eleemosynary board; and the establishment of a state budget department, a centralized system of purchasing for all state institutions, and county budget and audit systems.

Park was born in Platte City June 10, 1872, to Thomas Woodson and Margaret E. Baxter Park. He attended Gaylor academy in Platte City and received a bachelor of law degree from the University of Missouri in 1896. After graduation, he lived two years in Denver, Colorado, before taking up the practice of law in Platte City in 1899. Many years a lawyer in Platte City, he was city attorney twice and served as prosecuting attorney of Platte County from 1906 to 1910. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1922 but resigned to become judge of the circuit court, Fifth Missouri Circuit, in 1923. He was reelected in 1928, and served until October 17, 1932, when he resigned to accept the nomination for Governor.

At the end of his gubernatorial term, Park retired to Platte City, but established a law office in Kansas City. Park was married November 16, 1909, to Eleanor A. Gabbert of Weston. The wedding of their daughter, Henrietta, to J. Marvin Krause, November 16, 1933, was the first time a daughter of a Governor of Missouri was married in the Executive Mansion during her father's administration. Park died October 1, 1946.

Lloyd Crow Stark, 1937-1941

Lloyd Crow Stark, businessman, horticulturist, farm operator, naval officer and soldier, was Missouri's thirty-ninth Governor, a Democrat.

On February 8, 1934, the *Armstrong Herald* declared for Stark for Governor in 1936. He was nominated and elected November 3, 1936, serving from 1937 to 1941. A political battle was the highlight of his administration. He made the primary campaign of 1938, between Judge James M. Douglas and Judge James V. Billings for the Democratic nomination for judge of the Supreme Court, one of the most famous in Missouri history. The campaign was a frank and open fight between the Kansas City Democratic organization and Stark, who had appointed Douglas. The organization sought to punish Stark for "his lack of compliance with its wishes on various occasions." Douglas won.

Stark won additional fame in 1928 as general chairman of the \$75 million state road bond campaign. His pleas for farm-to-market roads brought him the title, "Father of the Farmers Highway System." During his administration, a comprehensive social security law was passed and the state's first unemployment insurance bill came into being. A state hospital for the treatment of cancer and one for trachoma were established.

Stark was born November 23, 1886, near Louisiana, Missouri, to Lilly Crow and Clarence McDowell Stark. His father was one of the country's foremost authorities on horticulture, having introduced Stark's Delicious apple. Having attended high school at Louisiana, Stark entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in April, 1904, graduating "with credit" in 1908 with a bachelor of science degree. Thus, a naval officer from 1904 to 1912, Stark served in Turkey in 1909, South American waters in 1910, and on submarine duty in 1911. He resigned his commission as ensign in 1912 because of his father's health.

Returning to Louisiana, he became vice president and general manager of the Stark Brothers Nurseries. Following the outbreak of World War I in 1917, Stark volunteered for active service and in June was commissioned a captain of field artillery and ordered to instructor duty at Fort Meyer, Virginia.

Promoted to major in August, 1917, he sailed for France May 26, 1918, where on September 26, 1918, he was in command of the 2nd Battalion, 315th Field Artillery, in the fight at St. Mihiel and in the entire Meuse-Argonne offensive in France. He left France in May, 1919, and was mustered out of service at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 7, 1919. He resumed business as President of the world's largest nursery.

Active in government-interested bodies, he was director of Associated Industries of Missouri in 1927, regional director of the Federal Agricultural Credit Corporation in 1931 and 1932, member of the Missouri State Planning Board in 1934, president of the Council of State Governments in 1939 and the same year served as chairman of the Governors Conference of the United States.

Stark was married November 11, 1908, to Margaret Pearson Stickney of Baltimore. They had two sons, Lloyd Stickney and John Wingate Stark. Mrs. Stark died October 12, 1930, and Stark married again, November 23, 1931, to Miss. Katherine Lemoine Perkins of St. Louis. They had two daughters, Mary (Molly) Murray Spottswood (m. Richard Strasser) and Katherine Lemoine (m. Richard Clark Bull).

In 1964, he lived at Aberdeen near Eolia in Pike County, Missouri.

Forrest C. Donnell, 1941-1945

Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri's fortieth Governor, who served from 1941 to 1945, squeaked into the Governorship by 3,613 votes. Because of the closeness of the vote, a Democratic move to keep Donnell out of office stirred. Lloyd C. Stark, Democrat, then Governor, did not concern himself with the movement. However, the move kept Donnell out of office for more than a month.

This was done by a joint resolution creating a committee to investigate the election and recount the ballots and providing, pending investigation, that the speaker of the House should make no declaration of election. Stark vetoed the resolution and the Supreme Court, acting on a motion by Donnell, ordered the speaker of the House to declare Donnell's election.

Donnell was inaugurated February 26, 1941, and his opponent, Lawrence McDaniel, instituted a formal election contest. A recount began and proceeded until May 21, 1941, when McDaniel dropped the recount. A joint assembly of the House and Senate dismissed the contest. A new Constitution abolished the authority of the speaker of the House to canvass the election of executive officers and placed the authority with the Secretary of State and two disinterested judges of a court of record.

During Donnell's administration, the biggest problems were those of World War II: Operation of the draft, establishment of the State Guard, organization of a civil defense, and the administration of war regulations. The constitutional convention was also in session. During his term, a new code of civil procedure was adopted. A new corporation code was written. A judicial conference of trial and appellate judges was established, and a legislative council with a research director and staff was created. In 1944, Donnell was elected to the United States Senate for a term beginning January 3, 1945, and ending January 3, 1951.

Donnell was born August 20, 1884, at Quitman in Nodaway County to John Cary and Barbara Lee Waggoner Donnell. Though born at Quitman, he moved to Cameron, then to Maryville, where his father became mayor. Donnell's parents then moved to St. Louis and later to Kansas City. Donnell attended school at Cameron before graduating from Maryville High School in 1900. He entered the University of Missouri at sixteen and received an A.B. degree in 1904 and an LL.B. in 1907. He was admitted to the bar in 1907 and practiced law in the office of Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis from 1907 to 1911. He became city attorney



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of Webster Groves. In 1916 he was president of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri.

Donnell was valedictorian in high school, college and law school, earning membership in Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif. He was a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He received honorary degrees of LL.D. from Westminster College, Fulton, in 1941 and from the University of Missouri, Columbia, in 1960.

Donnell married Miss Hilda Hays of St. Louis, formerly of Lancaster, January 29, 1913. They had a daughter, Ruth (m. Boyd Rogers), and a son, John Lanier Donnell.

Phil M. Donnelly, 1945-1949, 1953-1957

Phil M. Donnelly, Missouri's forty-first and forty-third Governor, served from 1945 to 1949 and from 1953 to 1957. He was the only man ever elected to two four-year terms as Missouri's chief executive. He was first elected November 7, 1944, defeating a fellow townsman, and again November 4, 1952.

Donnelly, a Democrat, faced a Republican-controlled General Assembly in both the 1945 and 1947 legislative sessions. Administratively, he successfully opposed the Federal Social Security Administration, insisting that Missouri be given the right to operate its own state employment service. A threat to withhold certification of federal unemployment tax credits collapsed.

He instituted a \$75 million bond issue which was approved by Missouri voters to modernize and rehabilitate state institutions. Breaking tradition, he filled judicial appointments on the basis of legal qualifications rather than party affiliation. He clashed with labor organizers in St. Louis when they attempted to unionize the police department. He also delivered a special message to the Legislature which passed the King-Thompson Act penalizing strikes against public utilities. Much of the King-Thompson Act later was ruled unconstitutional.

Donnelly contended with a Republican-controlled House in the first legislative session of his second term. As Governor, he directed the quelling of prison riots which attracted national attention in 1953, and moved against crime and gambling. It was also during this second term, on June 21, 1955, that the dogwood was named the official tree of Missouri. As Governor, he probably set an all-time record in the use of the veto on bills passed in 1955, when he vetoed twenty-six major measures. After his retirement, Donnelly returned to Lebanon to practice law in partnership with his son.

Donnelly was born March 6, 1891, at Lebanon in Laclede County to Phil and Margaret "Maggie" Halloran Donnelly. He attended Lebanon public schools (where later an elementary school was named in his honor), graduating from Lebanon High School in 1909. He received a bachelor of law degree from St. Louis University in 1913. Donnelly was admitted to the bar December 24, 1912, and was in law practice from 1913 to January 1, 1945, and from 1949 to 1953.

He served one term as prosecuting attorney of Laclede County and several terms as city attorney of Lebanon. He was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives from Laclede County in 1922, to the Missouri Senate in 1924 and reelected in 1928, 1932, 1936 and 1940. He was twice president *pro tempore* of the Senate and twice Democratic floor leader of the Senate.

Donnelly was married May 22, 1915, in Maplewood to Miss Juanita "Neat" McFadden, a native of Paducah, Kentucky. Their only child was Phillip David Donnelly. Donnelly suffered a paralytic stroke in May, 1961. He died September 12, 1961, and was buried in the Lebanon City Cemetery.

Forrest Smith, 1949-1953

Forrest Smith, Missouri's forty-second Governor, was elected in 1948, receiving the largest majority then-accorded a gubernatorial candidate in Missouri, carrying 102 of 114 counties. Known as the father of the sales tax act, he was credited with bringing the retail sales tax to Missouri in the 1930's. As Governor, he also advocated a use tax on products purchased in other states for use in Missouri. His efforts to inaugurate a multi-million-dollar highway improvement program were also considered outstanding.

During his term, a new driver's license law was passed and the Jefferson Building and the office building for the Missouri Division of Employment Security were erected. He recommended the establishment of a four-year medical school at the University of Missouri and recommended installing voting machines in metropolitan areas. He further recommended the investment of surplus state funds in interest-bearing bonds rather than scattering the funds in banks which paid no interest.

Smith was born February 14, 1886, on a farm near Richmond in Ray County, to James Patrick and Lillian "Lillie" Hill Smith. He attended Ray County public schools, Woodson Institute at Richmond and Westminster College at Fulton. He taught nine years in the Ray County Schools—four in district schools and five as principal of Richmond grammar school. He was a member of the Richmond board of education nine years.

He served four years as deputy county assessor and was then elected and served eight years as county clerk of Ray County. On retiring as county clerk in 1922, he opened a jewelry store in Richmond and continued the business until 1925, when he moved to Jefferson City after Governor Sam A. Baker appointed him to the State Tax Commission. He was reappointed in 1931 by Governor Henry S. Caulfield.

He was nominated for state auditor in 1928, receiving 129,000 more votes than his two chief opponents combined. He was defeated, however, in the Republican landslide. Nominated again in 1932 without opposition, he was elected by a majority of nearly 403,000 votes over his nearest opponent. In 1936, he was nominated without opposition and elected for a second term. In 1940, he was again nominated, carrying every county in the state over his

primary opponent, and was elected to a third term. Reelected in 1944, he was the first person ever elected to a fourth term for a major state office in Missouri.

In 1957, Smith was named federal civil defense coordinator for Missouri. Prior to his death, he planned to participate in a television company in Jefferson City. Smith died of a heart attack March 8, 1962, in Gulfport, Mississippi, while returning to Jefferson City from a Florida vacation.

Smith was married October 12, 1915, to Miss Mildred Williams of Richmond. They had two children, Mildred Forrestine (m. Arthur D. Lynn Jr.) and Mary Josephine (m. Frank Teterus).

James Thomas Blair Jr., 1957-1961

James Thomas Blair Jr., Missouri's forty-fourth Governor, was a native of Maysville in DeKalb County, but went to the Executive Office as a favorite son of Jefferson City. Blair was elected mayor of Jefferson City in April, 1947, but resigned in 1948, having been elected lieutenant governor of Missouri November 2, 1948. He was reelected lieutenant governor November 4, 1952, for a term expiring in January, 1957. He was elected Governor November 6, 1956, defeating the Republican nominee, Lon Hocker of St. Louis, and was inaugurated January 14, 1957, serving a four-year term.

As Governor, Blair set up the state's first effective budget review and control office. State idle funds, for the first time, were invested to produce added income. A pay-as-you-go system for financing capital improvements was introduced. The division of Procurement was brought within the Division of Budget and Comptroller and a planning and construction unit was added. He obtained a motor vehicle speed limit, increased the strength of the state Highway Patrol from 355 to 455 men and won an extension of the Patrol's search and seizure powers.

Blair effected the reorganization of the Division of Mental Diseases, creation of a five-member state mental health commission, and the installation of a professional director. A nursing home licensing and inspection law was created and a Governor's Council on Higher Education established. An Academy of Missouri Squires, a state Atomic Energy Commission and a Commission on Human Rights were created during his tenure.

Blair also recommended the establishment of state-supported junior colleges and state aid through scholarships, a ten-year state mental health program, a point system for driver's license, and establishment of a fire marshal's office. He further recommended that part of the secrecy provision of the state juvenile code be lifted. Toward the end of his term, Blair called a special session of the Legislature to boost legislative salaries.

Blair was born March 15, 1902, to Grace Emma Ray Blair and the late James Thomas Blair Sr. He attended public schools, Staunton (Virginia) Military Academy, Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield while his family lived there, the University of Missouri at Columbia and Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee.

Blair moved to Jefferson City when his father was appointed as assistant attorney general. He began to practice law in Jefferson City in 1924 and in 1925 he was elected city attorney, the only Democrat elected. He served two terms before he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1928 and reelected in 1930. During the session of 1931, he was elected majority floor leader, youngest man to hold that office at that time.

In 1930, he was elected president of the Missouri Bar Association, the youngest to be elected. A member of the Jefferson City Democratic Committee from 1932 to 1942, he was chairman eight years. He was also chairman of the Cole County Democratic Committee. He was a member of the Jefferson City board of education from 1933 to 1942 and served as president twice, from 1936 to 1942.

In May, 1942, Blair entered the United States armed services and was on active duty until November, 1945. Three years overseas in the European theatre, he completed active service as a lieutenant colonel. After the war, he returned to Jefferson City to practice law and was elected mayor. He was also vice president of Jackson Life Insurance Company and Ozark Fisheries, Inc. At the time of his death, he was a partner in a newly formed Washington, D. C., law firm.

Blair and his wife, Emilie Garnett Chorn of Kansas City, whom he married July 16, 1926, were found dead in their home west of Jefferson City July 12, 1962, victims of carbon monoxide fumes from an automobile left running in an attached garage, the fumes pulled into the house by central air conditioning located in the garage. They were buried in Riverview Cemetery, Jefferson City. Their children were Mary Margaret (m. Howard Winston Cook, m. W. Alfred Hayes Jr.) and James Thomas "Jim Tom" Blair III.

John Montgomery Dalton, 1961-

John Montgomery Dalton, the state's forty-fifth Governor, was elected Governor November 8, 1960, to a term ending in January, 1965. During his administration, Dalton emphasized industrial development, highway safety, and education. Education wise, branches of the University of Missouri were established at St. Louis and Kansas City. The School Foundation Program was fully financed for the first time. A state commission on higher education was established. A junior college system with state support was begun.

In his highway program, a bill requiring seat belts in all new cars beginning with 1965 models won approval. A bill to provide state parking facilities in the capital city was approved. A point system for driver's license revocation was approved. Drunken driving was made a graduated felony. A new Highway Patrol headquarters was constructed in Jefferson City.

As to industrial development, Dalton effected the reorganization of the Division of Resources and Development into the Division of Commerce and Industrial Development. Tours

to the East and West Coasts and to Europe to attract industry were instituted. A geological survey building was constructed at Rolla. A water resources board was established.

The administration supported the development of an Ozark Rivers national park and the Governor signed a bill creating a national monument at Wilson Creek near Springfield. A bill establishing the first Missouri State Capitol Restoration Commission to aid in rebuilding the Old Capitol in St. Charles and help plan for Missouri's 150th anniversary celebration in 1971 was passed. The establishment of three intensive mental health treatment centers at St. Louis, Columbia and Kansas City was effected. A uniform commercial code, effective July 1, 1965, was adopted. Equal pay for women legislation was signed.

He served two terms, 1953-1957, 1957-1961, as attorney general of Missouri prior to his election as the state's chief executive.

Dalton, a Democrat, was born in Vernon County November 9, 1900, to Frederick A. and Ida Jane Poage Dalton. In 1914, his parents moved from Vernon County to Columbia, where he attended Columbia High School and the University of Missouri, graduating from the University School of Law with an LL.B. degree in 1923.

He practiced law in Dunklin County from 1923 to 1952 and was also an active cotton farmer. He was the senior member of the firm of Dalton, Treasurer and Dalton when he was elected attorney general in 1952. He was city counselor of Kennett from 1944 to 1953 and was legislative counsel for the Missouri Rural Electrification Association in 1951-52. He was chairman of the Democratic State Speakers Bureau, member of the Democratic State Committee and served eight years as chairman of the Dunklin County Central Democratic Committee.

Dalton was married November 22, 1925, to Miss Geraldine "Jerry" Hall of Cardwell. They had two children, John Hall Dalton and Julia Hall (m. John W. Hyland).

Bibliographical Note

Various manuscript materials from the collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia; materials from the University of Missouri General and Journalism Libraries, Columbia; and materials from the Jefferson City and Cole County Public Libraries, Jefferson City.

